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BROWN'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOUSE, 20 Clayton re, near the Railway Station, Liverpool noland, Private Sitting Rooms, Stabling and

Thursday, March 7, 1844. listery of the Compromise of the Co stitution, Relating to Slavery.

THE "BARGAIN." The reader must have remarked that the antivery movements in the Convention, so far as question above was concerned, originated with the Maryland delegation, and were most powerfully supported by that of Virginia, Col. Mason's speech was full of practical wisdom. How infinitely his sentiments soar above the compromising, mercenary views expressed by a ajority of the Northern delegates! Look at things as they now are, and tell us who was the rue prophet; -Mr. Ellsworth, a Northern man, who soothed himself with the idea that 'all would vet be well; slavery would be but a speck in our country; poor laborers would become, "so plenty" as to take the place of slaves; or Col. Mason, a Southern man, who foresaw the extension of the evil from the toleration of the slave trade, and edicted that the Western States would be filled with slaves. He thought the National Governnent ought to prevent the increase of slavery. Have not events proved his sagacity? Mr. Ellsworth thought, (as most men of this day think,) that the General Government had better not intermeddle--deprecated any action-the evil would cure itself &c. &c. Has not the event showed his folly? And will not coming events show the folly of those who walk in his foot-

To proceed:--We have now conducted the ader to the period, when the monstrous compromise was to be completed; when the North was to barter her honor and her principles for mercial advantages.

"August 24; Governor Livingston, from the tee of eleven to whom were referred the maining clauses of the 4th section, and the ections of the seventh article, delivd the following report.

Strike out so much of the 4th section as was terred to the Committee and insert, 'the migraor importation of such persons as the several all or importation of such persons as the several altes, now existing, shall think proper to admit, all not be prohibited by the legislature prior to be year 1800, but a tax may be imposed on such ligration or importation.

gration or importation, at a rate not exceeding e average of the dutes laid on imports.

The fifth section to remain as in the report.

The sixth section to be striken out."

aless in a certain proportion: the sixth section by a vote of two-thirds of each house. Such was the "bargain" in its inception

South. - Since you have so many conscienticarry on this traffic only for a limited period. NORTH.—Well—if we must, we must; still to

on-act, and let that measure, as well as others, e carried by a simple majority. South .- It is a hard case, but if a Union is to

formed on no other ground, we must submit-Strike it out then. Only give us the sanction of the Government, for robbing Africa till we can replenish our plantations with human stock. North.—But still our conscience—

We do not know indeed the various devices by believe they were doing on the whole a commendable thing. But, one thing is certain; the North- with very few people.

per, for the authors of the Constitution. In many points they were extraordinary men: but, on patriotism cannot blind us to the want of principle evinced on this occasion. Their negoriation

somewhat by his conscience. "1st M .- Faith! some certain degrees of conscience are yet within me,

"2nd M .- Remember our reward when the deed is done! "Ist M .- Come-he dies, I had forgot the re-

"2nd M .- Where is thy conscience now?" "1st M .- 'In the Duke of Gloster's purse.' "August 25 .- The report of the committee of

leven being taken up,
"General PINCKNEY moved to strike out the words, "the year eighteen hundred," as the year limiting the importation of slaves, and to insert the words, "the year eighteen hundred and eight."
"Mr. Gorham" (of Manachusetts,) "seconded

[The North again!]

"Mr. Madison. Twenty years will produce all the mischief that can be apprehended from the liberty to import slaves. So long a term will be more dishonorable to the American characte than to say nothing about it in the Constitu-"On the motion which passed in the affirma

tive,—[Mark!]—"New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, ayes, 7. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, noes, 4.

"Mr. Gouverneur Morris was for making the clause read at once, "the importation of slaves into North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, shall not be prohibited," &c. This, he said, would be more fair, and would avoid the ambiguity by which, under the power with regard to Naturalization, the liberty reserved to the states wished it to be known might be defeated. He also, that this part of the Constitution was a compliance with those states. If the change of language, however, should be objected to by the members from those states, he should not urge

**Col. Mason was not against using the term slaves, but against naming North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, lest it should give offence to the people of those states." Why offended, if the thing which they desired

was right?]

Mr. Sherman liked a description better than the terms proposed, which had been declined by the old Congress, and were not pleasing to some eople. "Mr. Clymer" (of *Pennsylvania*) "concurre

with Mr. Sherman.
"Mr. Williamson" (of North Carolina,) "said that both in opinion and practice, he was against slavery; but thought it more in favor of humanity, from a view o all circumstances, to let in South Carolina and Georgia, on those terms, than to exclude them from the Union.

"Mr. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS withdrew his mo "Mr. Dickenson" (of Delaware,) "wished the clause to be confined to the State, which had not

until the year 1808; which was disagreed to, feeling. "The first part of the report was agreed to,mended as follows:

"The migration or importation of such person

Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, noes, 4."

But the most important part of the proceedings lieve, in the cabin. ve have not reached. It will constitute the subect of the next number.

Skulking. legislative body, members may justly ask to be regularly filled. excused from voting, when action is hastily pressed. But, in most instances, the act of dodging originates in a mean regard to some personal of censure than the wrong voter. Give us cour and deed, stands up to his own conclusions. As our readers must have noticed, the proceed- can be urged against it. ings on the gag-resolution in Congress, have disclosed the fact, that in that body exists about as

contemptible a set of dodgers as have ever afflicted any legislative assembly. On that part of the Baltimore resolution, (adopted by the House the other day,) which expressed decided disapproba- lay the whole subject on the table. tion of all movements touching the question of slavery, out of 223 members of Congress, only "NO." The roll was called through. The 141 voted! Making allowance for members accidentally or necessarily absent, there still must have been a large body of members, apprised of there was a majority of two in the negative.what was going on, but intentioually out of the Doorkeeper Dow and others were seen flying He wished to obtain a provision for the testore way. From Ohio, only ten members voted-eleven were not to be found, most of them, skulk ers. Let them be marked by the people. For one, we would rather give our vote to a fearless supporter of the gag, than to a fellow too cowardly to show his hand.

American Bible Society. A meeting of the American Bible Society was held in the Hall of the House of Reprecentatives, at Washington, Feb. 27th, 1844, at which John Quincy Adams presided, assisted by Judge McLean, and Mr. Dunlap, of Maine .-Several resolutions were passed, and speeches The fifth section prohibited a capitation tax, trate the great privileges of modern times, unmade. The Corresponding Secretary, to illusforbade the passage of a navigation-act, except Bible, written by hand on parchment. He then showed the old Pocket Bible of John Milton, which must have cost in his day, something is scruples about this matter, we will claim to a better one, made by the American Bible Solike two pounds sterling, and contrasted it with

ciety, for seventy-five cents. If the progress of religion and morals kept a millenium of goodness.

Thomas Carlyle.

A Correspondent of the New York Specto or, speaking of an interview he had with Tho- ropean umpirage. It strikes us, we have had mas Carlyle, says: I spoke of the happy condition of the laboring classes in our own Demogratic country.

"Oh, yea," said he, in his broad Scotch accent, "you may talk about your Demo-cracy, or which the committee strove to accomplish their any other cracy, or any other kind of polititical any other cracy, or any other kind of polititical object, and at the same time make themselves rubbish;—the true secret of happiness in Amerbelieve they were doing. ica is that you have got a great deal of land,

imption of the Free Trade papers that the Tariff would kill foreign commerce. But, are ot our Tariff friends afraid, that this vast influx remind us of the passage in Richard the Third, of foreign goods will "drain the country of its spewhere Shakspeare exhibits one of the two mur- cie?" This used to be the result of such an ope derers about to assassinate Clarence, pricked ration, according to them. These political economists get caught in queer traps sometimes.

A small box was lately left at the New Haver Rail Road Depot, addressed to a certain person there, and, on being opened, was found to contain divers books, specimens, &c., which had been abstracted from College clubs and gentlemen connected with Yale College. Enclosed also, was the following note, containing money to defray the expenses of distributing the par-

cels to their owners: "Will you hand these books to their places, and take the enclosed [money] and the other articles for yourself. They were taken in sin—they are returned in penitence. May you and others forgive, and God have mercy on,

The Penitent."

Every body will say Amen! to this.

Ohio Legislature.

A joint Committee of Conference has been ppointed by both Houses to consult on their differences in relation to an apportionment bill. The House seems disposed to go into the Banking business at large. By a vote of 35 to 29 it has passed a bill to incorporate the Hocking

Valley Bank, and by a vote of 36 to 28, a bill o incorporate the Franklin Bank. Both bills. we presume, will be vetoed in the Senate. SAMUEL GALLOWAY has been elected Secretav of State, and M. R. Tilden, President Judge of the 13th Judicial District.

Colonization Changes

R. R. Gurley, for so many years the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, has dissolved his connection with it, and been elected Corresponding Secretary of the Society of the District of Columbia, for the Colonization and Civilization of Africa. This Society regrets, in a resolution, the necessity that compelled Mr. Gurley to resign his former situation. We are not apprised as to the nature of this ne-

Rights of Married Women. A new bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature, in relation to the rights of married women. It proposes, in order to secure heir property, to place it in the hands of trus tees. A more unwise measure could hardly be imagined. Nothing could be better calculated to excite the ill feelings of a husband, and destroy forever the peace of a family, than for his wife to rely upon other men for security against himself! Secure to the woman herself, her own

The Calamity.

s the several states shall think proper to admit, cers, and seamen, who were wounded by the on board was harmed.

Temporary Appointments.

practice, so common among the Legislators of cessor be appointed in the place of Mr. Upshur;

An Important Bill.

The bill introduced by Dr. Duncan, into the House of Representatives, to fix the election for interest. The confirmed dodger is more worthy President and Vice President of the United States on one and the same day throughout all age, though displayed in a bad cause. Give us the States, is important, and should receive the the man, who knows how promptly to make up support of all parties. If carried into effect, it his mind, and, then without flinching, by word will put a stop to at least to one kind of 'pipe-laying.' Indeed, we cannot imagine what reason

How the Gag was Renewed.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 28, 1844. My DEAR SIR :- As expected, the Serviles drilled last night and this morning until they got the matter arranged. And a motion was made

Duncan came forward like a man and voted count were watched by two or three, and as soon as the names were all called it was known through the house. The Clerk read the names with a look of servile degradation changed his gation act. vote. Another member voted against laying on the table, but I could not hear his name. J. W. Davis of Indiana next changed his vote. They then gathered around Mr. Yost of Pennsylvania he asked several questions of the Speaker, but refused to change his vote, Mr. Gidding deman ded the announcement of the vote. Yost mad further enquiries, and finally changed his vote This gave them a majority of one and the subject was laid on the table. This open, indecent, and manifest disregard of all prudence and propriety created great disgust in the minds of the

Oregon and the South.

In the Oregon controversy, the Western people will find but little backing in the South. If we can gather the views of slaveholders from their papers, they would sooner sacrifice the territory. than have war. This thing of slavery makes lay erery conscientious scruple, you must agree pace with the progress of knowledge and the strike out the obnavious of the strike out strike out the obnoxious clause about a navition-act, and let that more designed and the strongly, for temperateness of tone, with trasts strongly, for temperateness of tone, with Southern effusions, where Texas is concerned.— The Patriot insists, that if negotiation fail in settling the question, it must be referred to Euquite enough of that sort of management. It was found unavailing in the case of the North-Eastern Boundary, which at last had to be ad-The probabilities of war are greatly lessene

n this country, since the conversion of the West India slaves into free men. The Slave-Power will forbid all war, unless, indeed, it be with a view to enlarge the bounds of slavery.

CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1844

PERMS OF THE BANGAIN-"PROPERTY IN MAN. of eleven, allowing the slave-trade till 1808, as we have seen, was adopted. The second part slaves, at a rate not exceeding the average

the duties laid on imports, next came up. "Mr. BALDWIN" (of Georgia) "in order to res train and more explicitly define "the average duty," moved to strike out of the second part the words, "average of the duties laid on imports," and insert, "common impost on articles not enumerated;" which was agreed to, nem. con-

"Mr. SHERMAN was against this second part, cknowledging men to be property, by taxing them as such under the character of slaves.

"Mr. King and Mr. Langton considered this as the price of the first part. "GENERAL PINCKNEY admitted that it was so.

"Col. Mason.-Not to tax will be equivalent on bounty on the importation of slaves. "Mr. Gornan thought Mr. Sherman should onsider the duty, not as implying that slaves are property, but as a discouragement to the importa-

"Mr. Gouverneur Moruis remarked that, as the clause now stands, it implies that the Legislature may tax freemen imported.

Mr. SHERMAN, in answer to Mr. Gorham. erved, that the smallness of the duty showed revenue to be the object, not the discouragement of the importation."

The reader will bear in mind that the discussion turned upon the phraseology of the second part of the report, which certainly did regard slaves as property. No one suggested that this was proper; nor did it seem to be the intention of any one to hold out this idea. The adoption of this peculiar praseology was evidently an inadvertence on the part of the Committee, and there was a manifest desire generally among the members of the Convention to explain it in such a way as to exclude the construction given to it. by Mr. Sherman, Mr. Madison, however, as we shall see, agreed with Mr. Sherman.

"Mr. Madison thought it wrong to admit in the Constitution the idea that there could be property in man. The reason of duties did not hold, as slaves are not, like merchandize, consum-

ed, &c.
"Col Mason in answer to Mr. Gouverneur Morris. The provision as it stands was necessary for the case of convicts, in order to prevent the introduction of them.

It was finally agreed, nem. con to make the clause read: 'But a tax or duty may be imposed on such im-portation, not exceeding ten dollars for each PER-son;' and then the second part as amended was

agreed to." This is one of the most important facts recor-

ded in the Madison Papers. It demonstrates beyond all doubt, the fixed purpose of the Federal Convention, carefully to exclude from the themselves prohibited the importation of slaves; property, and establish by law no other countains and for that purpose moved to amend the clause sellors, and co-partners in confidence, than her so as to read, 'the importation into such of the States as shall permit the same, shall not be property in the same, shall not be property in the grave, will swallow up every kindly tarm "mergan" was used when slaves were referhibited by the Legislature of the United States el than the grave, will swallow up every kindly term "person" was used when slaves were referred to, with the intention that, so far as the Constitution was concerned, they were always to be regarded and treated as persons, and not as prop-The Intelligencer states that the citizens, offi- erty. Mr. Sherman was opposed to the clause, "as acknowledging men to be PROPERTY:" Mr. shall not be prohibited by the Legislature, prior explosion on board the Princeton, are less injur- Madison was also opposed to it, "because he to the year 4808. New Hampshire, Massachu- ed than was thought at the time; and are new thought it WRONG TO ADMIT IN THE CONsetts, Connecticut, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, ayes, 7. New Jersey, doing well. Not one of the multitude of ladies STITUTION THE IDEA THAT THERE clause was accordingly amended, so as to exclude Free State Democrats do this idea, and recognize slaves as PERSONS, and Slave State Democrats for do...... Temporary Appointments.

John Nelson, Attorney General of the United then adopted unanimously! Shall we be told affire State Whigs against the Gag.......44 States, has been appointed to discharge the du- ter this by beardless politicians that the Consti-the People, of skulking, on questions where to and Lewis Warrington, Chief of the Bureau of editors, who, in the face of this history by Mr. vote may endanger their popularity. In rare Yards and Docks, is appointed Secretary of the Madison, still persist in using the shibboleth of cases, where a subject is sprung suddenly upon a Navy, until the vacancy in that Department be Slaveholders-in making an everlasting outcry about the "slave-property" of the South? Their language and sentiments are repudiated by the Constitution. It would be well if they alone were guilty in this matter. But, we have seen distinguished Secretaries of State, talking in their negotiations with foreign governments, as flippantly of the right of "property in men," as if the phraseology of the Constitution throughout, had not been so framed, as purposely to prohibit the National Government, and its agents, from harboring, or practicing upon, an idea, so revolting

to the common sense and conscience of mankind.

But, we must not detain the reader.

It has doubtless been observed all along, that to the very last week the control of th the very last moment, Virginia maintained her integrity. The disgraceful compromise was car-ried through by three New England and three Southern States.

"Article 7, section 5, [relating to a capitation tax,] was agreed to nem. con., as reported.
"Article 7, section 6, in the report, [relating to a navigation act,] was postponed."

Why, we shall soon see. The slaveholder had ot yet wrung from the North all that he wanted. tion of escaping slaves. Until some such provision should be conceded, it was advisable not the Convention, its entire agreement in princiannounce the vote. Duncan come forward, and to consummate the bargain concerning the navi-

The fourteenth article of the report of the Committee of Detail, was as follows: "The citizens of each State shall be entitled

to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." August 28. This article was taken up. "General PINCKNEY was not satisfied with it.

le seemed to wish some provision should be in-luded in favor of property in slaves.

"On the question on article 14, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey,

Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, ayes, 9; South Carolina, no. 1; Georgia, divided. "Mr. BUTLER (of Georgia,) and Mr. PINCKNEY "Mr. Butler (of Georgia,) and Mr. Pinckney moved to require fugitive slaves and servants, to be delivered up like criminals.
"Mr. Wilson. This would oblige the Executive of the State to do it at the public expense.
"Mr. Sherman saw no more propriety in the public seizing and surrendering a slave, or servant that a horse.

want, than a horse.

"Mr. Burner withdrew his proposition in order that some particular provision might be made apart from this article"— Meaning Art. 15, relating to the delivering up

The subject rested till the next day, when the compromise was completed, by striking out the clause relating to a navigation act, and adopting the provision in regard to fugitives from service. new a part of our Constitution.

of fugitive criminals.

We shall give to-morrow, the debate that tool

Everything is done by force in Prussis. Force may do many good things, but it is so detestable principle, that all the good it does, cannot equal its own intrinsic evil. The very wisdom much as it tends to give it stability.

dered before court, and if he has no excuse, (and size!

no excuse but sickness or death is received,) and refuses compliance, the child is taken from him, and sent to school, and the father to prison! "A most excellent law," says the Courier writer, "and one which ought to be in force in every State, which supports public schools!"

A power in this country, strong enough to do such an act, would be strong enough to inflict on society a greater evil than that of ignorance God himself will not drive men to virtue.

As a specimen of the working of that beautiful Principle of Force, which some are mad enough to wish imported into this country, we clip the following from a foreign paper.

THE PRESS IN PRUSSIA.—The Universal Prussia Gazette of the 4th ult., in its official part publishes a reply to the petition of the provincial diet relative to the freedom of the press, from which we extract the following:—"It is impossible to realise the wishes of our faithful states having for their object the establishment of the liberty of the press, inasmuch as such a liberty would be incompatible with the federal legisla tion, and that, moreover, it would not be fitting to make a special legislation for such of the pro vinces of the monarchy which do not below

The Gag-Rule.

The trickery used by the Slave-holders btain the renewal of the Gag-rule, was mor disgraceful. The majority on the 28th Feb. against the rule, was twenty, in a thin House The next day, there was a majority of two in favor of it! The correspondent of a New York paper says, that great exertions were used on the evening of the 28th, to reclaim some of the Northern Democrats. Several were induced to stay away the next day, and seve ral others to join in the excursion on the steam frigate, Princeton. Still, when the vote came to be taken, it was found that they had missed their mark; but to accomplish the object, two or three Northern Democrats, after the roll was called, changed their votes, and thus secured the renewal of the gag.

Will it stand? It is doubtful, All, we believe that is needed, is earnest remonstrance by the people through the press, in their primary assem blies, and by private correspondence with their eprocentatives. The next resolution day will mesmerized for the space of five years. By that follow in the ensuing week, and Messrs Adams time we should expect to see the currency so well and Davis, both, will offer resolutions bringing regulated as to need no legislative tinkering.

the subject up again. The vote on the motion ot lay the whole subject on the table, and thus renew the gag, was as follows, according to the New York Tribune. Free State Whigs for the Gag Rule .. Democrats do ABSENT, or did not vote.

New York-Phonix, Maclay-2. Pennsylvania-Jer. Brown, Frick, C. J. In gersoll, A. H. Read, (1 vacancy,)-5. DELAWARE—Rodney-1.
MARYLAND-Brengle, Wethered-2. MARYLAND—Brengte, reducted—Lim, (2 vanacies, and Speaker [Jones] does not vote)—5
NORTH CAROLINA—Arrington, McKay—2.
SOUTH CAROLINA—J. A. Black—1. ancies, and Speaker [Jo

Kentucky - Willis Green-1. Ohio-H. R. Brinkerhoff, Duncan, St. John, Van Metre-5. ILLINOIS—Douglass—1.
Mississippi—Roberts—1—[not arrived.] Louisiana-Dawson-1.

Missouri-Bowlin-1. Absent 24; Speaker not voting 1; Vacancies Total 30; 15 from the Free and 15 from the

Liberty Movement in Massachusetts. The State Liberty Convention of Massach etts, lately held in Boston, is represented as the pest meeting of the kind ever held in the State. Almost 500 delegates, it is believed, were in attendance. Some of the most distinguished advocates of our cause from other States were present. Every county in Massachusetts, and an unsually large number of towns, were represented The editor of the Free American, Boston, speaks in the warmest terms of the perfect harmony of

Our friend Joshua LEAVITT, and J. W. ALDEN, we see, have issued the Prospectus of a daily paper, to be styled the "Morning Chronicle," to be devoted to a discussion of Liberty Principles. Mr, LEAVITT, so widely known for his excellencies as an editor, will conduct its editorial de partment. We hope it may be vigorously sustained. Considering the large number of Liberty men in Boston, and the facilities for reaching the population of the towns in its vicinity, the CHRONICLE ought at once to secure an abundant

An Important Decision.

In the case of a Thomsonian physician, Missouri, lately charged with manslaughter, the Court decided, that where death results from the intentions were good, he is not liable to indictment. People should look to themselves, and not the law, for protection against the ignorance and blindness of practitioners of medicine. There are comparatively few cases of mal-prac tice which the law can reach.

Woodward Literary Society. The reader is referred to the notice in another column, of the semi-annual Exhibition of the Woodward Literary Society. The exercises will, no doubt, be interesting.

"The Western Mirror," Is the title of a new paper published every other Wednesday, edited by G. W. Copelen, and getting angry at his not catching his meaning, said, "Why it is as plain as A B C." "That may be, sir," replied the poor man, "but I am D. E F." other Wednesday, edited by G. W. Copelen,

makers lin the United 50,000 jour with a does interest in the protective tariff, for if the which it is at times exercised, is a curse, inns- shoes made by the pauper labor of Europe were permitted to be introduced free of duty, nearly We are surprised that any American should all the shoemakers in the United States would be come enamoured of the Prussian system of thrown out of employment. Such an argument education, a system calculated to make machines, as this cuts two ways. If the pauper labor of not men. A writer in the enlightened city of Europe can furnish us with shoes so much cheap-Boston, in the columns of the Courier, speaks in er than the labor of this country, the consumers indignant terms of the non-attendance of many may say, down with the tariff, and let our labor of the children of Massachusetts at the public be turned to something more profitable. By the schools. Out of 184,896, between the ages of 4 way, what do our shoe-manufacturers think of schools. Out of 184,896, between the ages of 4 way, what do our shoe-manufacturers think of and 16, returned for the year 1842-3, only 107, shoe-making machines? The Journal de Puris of the following proposition: that no act of the Legislature for the purpose of regulating announces that an operative in Paris who has been the commerce of the United States, shall be passed without the assent of two-thirds of the ter season. The law of Prussia requires attend- studying mechanics, has invented a machine to ance. Where there is delinquency, the parent make shoes, hy means of which any person of is advised of the fact. If the child is not forth- sufficient strength to turn a wheel, can finish in coming, a summons follows. The parent is or- one day, fifty pairs of excellent shees of every

> The progress of machinery, and, what will be the condition of the masses, when machinery and steam shall have substituted manual labor, are subjects of profound interest.

Funeral Arrangements.

The Washington papers are filled with details of the arrangements for the funeral solemnities of the distinguished citizens killed on board the Princeton. Our notions may be deemed outre, but it strikes ns, that if we were in Washington, we should prefer walking in the humble train of we should prefer walking in the humble train of mourners, who might follow to the grave the unhonored seamen, slaughtered by the terrible explosion. The "illustrious dead," as they are stylplosion. The "illustrious dead," as they are styled by the Secretary of War, are to be escorted to their last home, by all the dignitaries and rep- weak Southern States had in being united with resentatives of the nation, now in Washington; but what of the brave seamen, whose lives were of making commercial regulations, and that his consecrated to their country's honor, and whose constituents though prejudiced against the Eastdeath has desolated many a dependent and humble family, who looked to them alone for support and comfort? Alas! they are forgotten; and the nation keeps its tears and its honors for the and candid as any men whatever. great. What a mockery, after all, is Democracy! Even in the valley and shadow of Death, where sturdy republicans are gathered to witness the consignment of the Dead to their Mother Earth, which knows no distinctions among her children, you shall see vain attempts to keep up the pagean try of rank, even in the grave, though the worm recognizes no difference between the flesh of the "illustrious" and the unknown dead.

Liberty Men in Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Chronicle, a neutral paper, says that whoever may be the Liberty candidate there for Congress, it is probable he will receive a larger vote than has ever been polled before in that county. It founds its opinions upon "the known additions to their ranks which the Liberty men have recently received in Pittsburgh."

Ohio Legislature. We find nothing worthy of note in the pro-ceedings of the Legislature, except the banking operations of the House, which seems disposed give us a surfeit of paper currency. We wish the Legislative functions of the State could be

Mr. Beardsley and His Friends. Our readers have not yet forgotten the insolence of Burt of South Carolina, to Mr. Beardsley ic members from the North in the House of Rep- Southern States. As we are laying resentatives. The attack upon him by the slaveholders was gross and unprovoked. Why did not the Statesman and the Enquirer, condemn that attack, and sustain him? They did not even notice the transaction! What say our Demothat attack, and sustain him? They did not even this country. notice the transaction! What say our Democratic friends to this? One of their representatives, a fearless and an able man, has the manli ness to stand up for his own opinions-and for this, becomes the subject of outrageous abuse.-He is left unsupported. The Democratic press He is left unsupported. The Democratic safety. He deprecated the consequences of disof the North is silent, and silence, under such union; but if it should take place it was the circumstances, is a full justification of the atrecious assault upon him! Will honest-minded, independent Democrats tolerate such a policy? We appeal to our friend of the Statesman. Is it generous, is it manly to desert such a man as Mr. Beardsley, because slaveholders kick against condemn just as these haughty aristocrats may dictate? Are you afraid of their vengeance, too? How can you expect your representatives to be otherwise than tame and servile, when they know that their own friends at home, cower under the

A Novel Case.

A novel case lately come before the Jefferson his freedom, for \$100 cash, and \$400 in instal- was agreed to, nem. con." ments. The first sum was paid, and Frederick was ready to comply with the rest of the conditions, when Crenshaw sold him to one Hamilton, discussion whatsoever arese upon this clause; at who sold him to Arterburn, the respondent. The least none is recorded by Mr. Madison. Its nacounsel for Frederick conceded that he was not a freeman, but presented the inchoate right of freedom for the protection of the Court, and the members in introducing it, is manifest; they dequestion whether Crenshaw, having made the signed it to cover the case of escaping slaves; but written memorial that Frederick had a right to prospective freedom, and having suffered him to act like a freeman, could resume absolute control, and dispose of him to a new master.

The Court doubted whether the counsel for the boy had not better apply to the Court in chancery, but said the question was one of importance, and took time to consider.

The Novel Case.

We learn from the Louisville Journal, slave-case noticed above, that the Court rendered allow that any person might "justly" claim the no decision, the parties compromising the matter out-of-doors, in such a way as to secure to Fred-erick his freedom. We rejoice at this result.

The Western General Advertiser. This is a weekly periodical devoted to adversing objects, and more especially to scattering the advertisements of business men outside of the City in various directions among their customers. It is edited by Mr. Charles Cist, well known in this community as having devoted much time and attention to statistical and local natters. The plan is a good one and we think Mr. Cist abundantly competent to impart inter_ est to itscolumns.

We should have noticed it earlier.

THE BARGAIN COMPTONENT THE PROMITED PAR place on the motion of Mr. Pinckney to pos the report of the Committee of Eleven, recommended the striking out of the 6th sec. re-

of interest in relation to the Fugitive Clause. "August 29th, Article 7, section 6, by the com mittee of eleven, reported to be struck out, being now taken up,
"Mr. Pinckney moved to postpone the rep

quiring a vote of two-thirds to pass a navigation

members of each house. He remarked, that there were five distinct commercial interests. 1. The fisheries and West India trade, which belonged to the New England States. 2. The interest of New York lay in a free trade. 3. Wheat and flour, the staples of the two middle States, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. 4. Tobacco, the staple of Maryland and Virginia, and partly of North Carolina, 5. Rice and indigo, the staples of South Carolina and Georgia. These different interests would be a source of oppressive regulations, if no check to a bare majority should be provided. States pursue their interests with less scraple than individuals. The power of regulating commerce was a pure concession on the part of the Southern States. They did not need the protection of

the Northern States at present. "Mr. Martin seconded the motion.

Now mark what follows. the strong Eastern States, he thought it proper ern States, would be reconciled to this liberality. He had himself, he said, prejudices against the Eastern States before he came here, but would acknowledge that he had found them as liberal

"Mr. Williamson (of North Carolina) was in equisite, as more satisfactory to Southern peo "He acknowledged that he didnot think the

notion requiring two-thirds necessary. "Mr. Spaight (of North Carolina) was against he motion. The Southern States could at any ime save themselves from oppression by buildin ships for their own use.

"Mr. Butler (of Georgia) differed from those who considered the rejection of the motion (to

postpone &c.) as no concession on the part of the Southern States. He considered the interests of these and of the Eastern States to be as different as the interests of Russia and Turkey.—Being, notwithstanding, desirous, of conciliating the affections of the Eastern States, he should vote against requiring two-thirds instead of a majority Subsequently, on the same day, Mr. Butler inroduced the provision for recovering fugitives from service. This, in addition to the concession

on the part of the Eastern States in favor of the slave-trade, throws sufficient light on the desire of Mr. Butler to conciliate the affections of the East. Messrs. Mason and Randolph (of Virginia) were in favor of the motion to postpone, in order to receive Mr. Pinckney's report. They did not wish the Southern States to be delivered over to

the Eastern States bound hand and foot. "Mr Rutledge," (of South Carolina) "was age the motion of his colleague. It did not follow of New York. This gentleman, is, perhaps, the foremost in influence and talent, of the Democrat-act could be an area a little while only only the

n Inis country. That was in graining it, navigation act was necessary for obtaining it, "Mr. Gorham," (of Massachusetts.) "If the government is to be so fettered as to be unable to relieve the Eastern States, what motive can they have to join in it, and thereby tie their own hands from measures which they could otherwise take to be because yes?" The Eastern States were not for themselves? The Eastern States were not led to strengthen the Union by fear for their own Southern part of the continent that had most reason to dread them. He urged the improbability of a combination against the interests of the Southern States, the different situations of the Northern and Middle States being a security

against it. On the question to postpone, in order to take him? Has it come to this? Must you praise or up Mr. Pinckney's motion,—
Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, ayes, 4: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connec New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, ticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, South Carolina (!)—noes, 7.
"The Report of the Committee for striking out

section 6, requiring two thirds of each House to pass a navigation act, was then agreed to, nem The original bargain was completed—when lo! another claim. When was the slaveholder

satisfied without double pay? Immediately, Circuit Court, (Ky.,) on a writ of habeas corpus, "Mr. Butler," (of Georgia) "moved to insert after Article 15, if any person bound to service or labor in any of the United States, shall escape tody without right by one Arterburn. Crenshaw, into another State, he or she shall not be dischargthe former owner of Frederick, by his son who claimed to get as agent entered into a writing claimed to act as agent, entered into a writing they escape, but shall be delivered up to the perwith him, binding himself to sell the colored man son justly claiming their service or labor,—which

Not even Mr. Sherman, who had been so Congress and the practice of the Courts, it would be almost impossible in these days, to imagine that it was meant to apply to the case of slaves. For, could it be, that a Convention which had repeatedly eschewed the idea of property in man, the essential element of slavery, and studiously to avoided any phraseology which could imply such which we are indebted for the particulars of the an idea—could it be, that this Convention would service or labor of a slave? This would have been conceding the whole ground; and would have been a flat contradiction to their policy in all other cases on the subject of slavery. From the fact, that the terms of the clause do apply properly, only to the case of apprentices, and others, who by just contract may owe service or labor; and from the fact, that no discussion took place in relation to it, no attention was bestowed upon its bearings or intent, we are justified in at least doubting, whether the Congress and Judiciary of the United States have adhered strictly to the Constitution, in extending this provision to the case of persons escaping from a service or labor to which they are unjustly held.

1. The record we have presented, show at the time of the formation of the Constitut slavery was regarded generally as a blot upor our institutions; and that the general expe

tion was, that it would soon cease to exist. 2. It is evident that the members of the Conention generally, determined to exclude from the itation any recognition of the slaves as property; and, in continually assuming, wherevo hey were referred to, that they were persons, beliesed that they had completely accomplished

3. No one can doubt for a moment, that the effect of these Compromises, harmless as they may have appeared at the time, has been to perpetuate slavery in this Union.

4. The lesson we learn from this, is, that it is

never safe to tamper with Wrong, or compromise one jot or tittle of the eternal principles of

5. The nature of the proceedings and debat in the Federal Convention, is well calculated to strip the actors in that body of the sanctity with which we have been taught to invest their characters. After all, they were men of like passions with their descendants; and too frequently we are compelled to recognize in them, the same time-serving disposition, the same short-sighted policy, the same disregard of right principles, the nme propensity to barter truth and righteousness for pecuniary gain, which we have constant occasion to condemn in the popular assemblies and legislative bodies of this day.

6. The proceedings in relation to the slave trade compromise, deserve special comment. By forming a Union with Georgia and South Carolina, and restraining the general power of the Government to regulate foreign co so as to authorize the continuance of the slave

trade till 1808, all the States at once involved themselves in whatever of infamy and guilt attached to a traffic, which the civilized world now The principals in this dark transaction were,

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia; the first three selling their principles for comme advantages; the last three making the glorious Union subordinate to the precious right of impor ting human beings to stock their plantations.

This corrupt compromise, entering as an element into our compact of Union, has been a fruitful source of corruption; all its evil effects are The singers of this rhyme had a banner, which not yet revealed; and retribution, we verily be- was kept waving over their heads during the perlieve, cannot be avoided, unless by the repentance of the whole nation, and the undoing, so far as it may be in its power, of resulting evil.

One can easily see, that the same principles and spirit which characterized the first Union of the North and South, are instamped upon our Union now, "Like parents, like children."-Menace, shameless appeals to the robber-right the other; these are what disgraced the nation in its birth, and cover it with dishonor in its tions. This alarmed the publisher, Mr. Mere-Maryland prevailed in the Federal Convention, itor, apologized to their coonships, hoped he the incorporation of an element which now weak- withdrawal of their patronage was a loss to him ens and threatens to destroy it, would have been the praise of the whole earth. Perpetual then, which might be excited by inserting a co it might have been, for its foundations would nication from Mr. Stitt in self-justification. have been laid in righteousness. And how long would those criminal states have remained alien months would have elapsed, ere their defenceless position, and the horrid reflection that for the privilege of an infernal traffic in the bodies table feelings. earned the eternal infamy of having sacrificed so far as they were concerned, the hopes of Freeergies of priest and layman, statesmen and peoole)-Compromise, we say, opened the doors of the Union to men dripping with the blood of Afric's children; and the overwhelming load of guilt which threatened to crush them, now hangs like a mill-stone about the neck of the whole nation. And then, behold the consummation of the compact! As if they could hide the deed from the eve of Him, before whose but shall stand together the robber of Africa, and his mangled victim, they declared, that, "We, the people of How many more such offerings will be demandthe United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, * * promot the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain, and establish this Constitution for the United

States of America." To establish justice!

7. But, while Truth binds us to speak plainly of the conduct of our fathers, in assuming such a responsibility, let us rejoice, that the Constitution which they framed, imposes upon us, their children, personally, no duties incompatible with the law of eternal rectitude; but, secures to us the privilege of seeking such amendments in that instrument itself, as shall relieve the nation from the guilt of giving support or countenance, in any way, to Slaveholding.

Civilization, &c.

That the progress of Civilization, however perfect, must have a favorable influence on human life, can scarcely be denied. Notwith standing it is becoming more and more evident, that the tendency of Society is to a better form, still it is a mistake to imagine that the condition of the masses has not improved under its present organization. The mistake is easily accounted for. A few centuries since, and no one took note of "the million." Their wants, their sufferings, attracted little or no attention. But things have changed. The masses are rising-their condition commands attentiontheir privations, their distresses, are brought to the notice of the public:-not because they are greater than in former periods, or indeed so overwhelming, but because they are now subjects of examination. That there is a real, tho' slow, amelioration of the condition of the massae, is evident from various circumstances. One by their fascinations, govern the governors of circumstance is, the fact that they themselves are beginning to perceive and feel their degradation, and seek elevation. Another is, the increased duration of human life. If accurate statistical tables were preserved, from century to century, in relation to crime, duration of human life, internal trade, external commerce manufactures, population, marriages, education dec. a great deal of error both in speculati and practice, would be avoided; and it would en, we doubt not, that the Law and the Fact, in relation to the human race, on the I'm no wagrant. Aint them wisible means

acter. The increase of knowledge, in one age. by raising the standard of comfort in public esmation, and enlarging the sphere of vision, o pens the eyes and quickens the sensibilities of the observing to the privations of the destitute; says, it was an invaluable privilege; when King and, combined with the fact, that these privaions are present, leads them to imagine that the masses are really worse off than in the precehave no grounds for a correct comparison. The to us-its political history we know, and that legal rights against any other class. What is social condition of that age is not disclosed lla si

The city of Geneva has set an example in the way of statistics, which should be followed universally. For the last three centuries, or since 1560, an accurate account has been there kept of births and deaths, from which it appears markably increased. We find the account going the rounds of the papers. The mean duratron of human life was, from 1560 to 1600

1600 4 1700 1701 * 1760 39 4 9 4 1760 * 1832

The increase, nearly two-fold, in three cen uries, is certainly remarkable, and is doubtles attributable to an increase in the knowledge of the cure, but especially, the prevention of disease, as well as to a real improvement in the condition of the people. All these facts & statements do not prove that society is not beginning to demand a better form of organization. The scaffolding that suffices for the erection of the second story of a noble structure, must be raised higher to complete the third, and so on, till the edifice be

Coons--and Freedom of the Press. JOHN B. STITT, the able editor of the Wayn

County Record, (Ia.) has been obliged to retire from the editorial chair, on account of having adminstered a rebuke to a Whig Convention, for parading coons, and singing doggerel songs. It eems that the Convention had met in a church and the services had been opened with prayer by its pastor. A Coon, or in the language of Mr. Stitt, "a poor, lean, lank, live coon," had been paraded in procession, through the streets, chained to the top of one of the carriages-and in the Methodist meeting house, where the ry, chosen perhaps from the sympathizers with Whigs were assembled, all sorts of doggerel law-breakers. were sung. "Some idea," says Mr. Stitt, "of the character of the songs sung may be formed, when it is known that one of them, and a leading one too, was a parody on that lowest of all negro doggerels, called, 'Raccoon setting on a Rail.'formance, and on which his coonship was pain ted in various grotesque attitudes."

Some of the actors in these contemptible tran ctions, were professing christians.

Mr. Stitt, like an honest man, felt indignau and gave utterance to his feelings. The conse quence was, that the Clay Club passed a severe resolution of censure, denouncing Mr. Stitt as of force on one side; Servility, love of gain on "Loco Foco," and unworthy the confidence of the whig party, and discontinued their subscripmanhood. Had the counsels of Virginia and dith, who tamely succumbed, dismissed his ed-Georgia and South Carolina might have been would not be blamed fot the writings of the edlost to the Union-but the Union itself, without itor, and most humbly informed them, that the not to Mr. Stitt. He further deprecated any wrath

In this communication, Mr. Stitt pledges him self to support Henry Clay, and, indeed, of his from the great American family? Not many orthodoxy as a Whig no one can doubt-it we these "varmints," he seems to cherish uncharimay except his devotion to Coons. Against

"Had I," says he, "have denounced an United that the blood of the Revolution had bought, and States Bank, a Protective Tariff, or the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, it is a matter of some doubt, whether more indignation would have been excited, than might he blotted from American mind! for it is prowling and mischievous night-depredator, and this which has smitten with palsy the moral ensociety, than to be caressed as a being of party party remarked to me a few days ago, that he looked upon the Coon 'as a Brother,' but for my part, I have no disposition to aspire to such ho rable association.

The Egyptians, we believe, never offered up human sacrifices to the lizards and crocodiles which they deified.

The Hooshiers have taken a step in advancethey have sacrificed at least one Man to a Coon. ed, ere the political contest be over?

Woman's Sphere.

We are always gratified to see the sphere o woman's influence enlarging. The peculiar attributes with which God has endowed her, qualify her to act as an angel of mercy among men.

Mr. Mann in his report to the Massachusetts Board of Education, introduces the subject of Prisons, a number of which he visited during his late European tour; and he bears testimony to the peculiar value of female influence, in those recentacles of crime and wretchedness.

"In regard to Prisons," he says, "I have found them almost uniformly, and especially on the We are indebted to the officers of the Grey Continent, in a most deplorable condition—often worse than any of ours were twenty-five da: - Louisville Journal years ago, before the commencement among us of that great reform in Prison Discipline which has already produced such beneficial results. Great Britain, however, now furnishes some admirable models for the imitation of the world. In the city of Dublin I visited a prison containing about three hundred female convicts. It as superintended by a Female. The whole was a perfect pattern of neatness, order and de-Lady Principal conducted me to the different parts of the establishment, speaking to me with such sorrow and such hope of the different subjects of her charge, addressing them as one who came to console and to save, and not to punish or avenge-always in tones of the sweetest af fection, yet modified to suit the circumstances of each offender—I felt, more vividly than I had ever done before, to what a sublime heigh of excellence the female character can reach when it consecrates its energies to the work of enevolence. Amid these outcasts from socie r'convictions and sentiments of duty and of charity toward the lost, they must be days and niguts which afford her more substantial and nan, can ever enjoy

What Constitutes a Vagrant? The Knickerbocker, relates a good anecdote of a well known vagabond, who was brought before a magistrate as a commor

e pulled from a capacious pocket of his tat-red coat a loaf of bread, and half a dried odfish, and holding them up with a trium look and gesture, to the magistrate, med: "You don't ketch him that way

Bible Argument in Behalf of Slavery

Judicial Reform. writer in the New York - Trib other suggestions for Judicial reform, propose the abolition of the Trial by Jury. Once, he and Noble concentrated Judicial and Executive their peers in defence of their rights. But that the course, he asks, which the law now pursues? "Instead of appointing the ablest and its jurors not according to their qualifications of ere kept ability and integrity, but by lot, and promiscucorrupt and unprincipled, as well as the upright. And at the same time it exempts from sitting on juries, the three professions of Law, Medicine, and Divinity, whose members by their general intelligence and habits of mind, are usually the best fitted for the duty; while means, to avoid serving in this ungrateful office; the moral law. so that we usually find in our juries, that the majority at least are very ordinary, not to say incriminal cases, and certain special cases, where

> for good reasons the parties may desire a Jury. nost people, who have been accustomed to regard a jury-trial as the great bulwark of their viz. of the heathen. rights. But there is too much reason to comny, very many cases, it is just as this writer says-the jury is composed of men of the worst possible qualifications for rendering a righteous special appointment, and the Gibeo verdict. We recollect the time in this city, when, offenders against the peace of society being on trial, we would infinitely rather have trusted to the judges, than a partial, prejudiced ju-

bjection to dispensing withit, where both parties should agree to it

Narrow Escape of the President. On the day of the funeral solemnities in Washngton, it seems the President had a narrow esavenue, which at the time was crowded with astic. Hence, hacks and vehicles of every description, and people on foot, and horseback.

When we saw the carriage, says the National Intelligencer, as with the utmost rapidity it pass-ed Seventh street, the danger of its coming in collision with other carriages seemed imminent; but the horses, although galloping at the top of their speed, fortunately straight course along o riages to get out of the way. President's carriage continued their course at full speed, notwithstanding every effort of the driver, assisted by Mr. John Tyler, jr., to stop them. When the carringo reached a point opposite Gallabrin's European Hotel, a colored man fortunately succeeded in stopping the horses, and thus the President, Mr. John Tyler, jr., and the driver were most seasonably and happily rescued from

expect to see his name recorded.

We hope that both Houses of Congress will pass the bill to repeal the law under which free number of the Mosaic institutions were of bill.

Slave-Cases in Illinois.

eame before the Supreme Court sitting in Springfield, in all of which the decisions were against Liberty. One was that of Richard Eells of

was fined \$20, and his case was carried up to act meaning of every noun can only Supreme Court.

The chief business of the Court, after a while.

Horrible Steamboat Collision. We are indebted to the officers of the Grey

"On the morning of the 1st of March, a bont 9 or 10 o'clock, the steamboat Buckeye ascending Red river, came in collision with the De Soto, descending, and the former sank immediately—the hull out of sight.— The cabin floated off and was towed ashore by the De Soto. From 50 to 70 lives supposed to have been lost. When the Grey corum; and the moral government was as admirable as the maternal administration. As the River Landing, there were 5 dead bodies on Eagle passed the De Soto at Ruth's or Red her, which were taken out of the Buckeye's cabin-2 ladies and 3 children. The Buckeye is said to have been crowded with pasengers, many of whom were on their way home, atter witnessing the gathering in New Orleans, on the 22d of February."

On the night of the 29th of February the Nathan Hale struck a snag ascending Red river, about sixty miles up, and broke to pieces immediately. Total loss."

A SLAVE SHOT-The Plaquemine, La. Gawith fine shot, which did not injure her materially; and as she still continued to run he BROUGHT HER DOWN WITH CHARGE OF BUCK SHOT!

It is understood, says the N. Y. Tribune, that the Calhoun Members from the South. have given their ultimatum to the Bentonians st_"No Texas, No Oregon, and that the advocates of taking Military possession of Oregon are ready to accept the terms, and aid the cause of Annexation.

Perhaps the strongest portion of this argument is from the Mosaic law respecting bond-servant. We have this law in Lev. xxv. 44-46. The whole argument rests upon the meaning and application of the terms power in their hands, it was a precious privi-lege for the weak and wronged to appeal to sion and inheritance.

time, he thinks, has gone by. Here we are all probable that in this passage; it does not apequals, and no class needs protection for their ply to individual but to national right: In legal rights against any other class. What is other words, it has no particular reference to any particular action of individuals, but

1. The law like every public law, is not ddressed to individuals, but to the nation onely from the community, from the ignorant as a unit, and to continue a unit for succesthat the mean duration of human life has re- and the stupid, alike with the intelligent—the sive generations, under a specific and ecclesinstical organization.

2. The original Hebrew may safely be rendered "of them ye may always make servants," or "with them ye may always serve yourselves." Evidently denoting the class of people from whom such servants might be obtained, and duration of the law, our intelligent business men, those at least to be but saying nothing either of the term of found in our villages, commonly contrive by the service, or employment, or the compen-becoming members of fire companies, or other sation. All these are left to be regulated by

3. Even in the common translation, it is not said that the children of any of these bondservants, were to be the inheritance of the ferior, men-individuals who by their habits of children of any few: but the right to buy or life, and often by their natural abilities, are ut- procare in a fair way, of the children of the terly unfitted for their duties." For these reas- strangers that sejourn among you, shall be ons, and others, he proposes an abolition of the the inheritance of your children that is, each Jury Trial, generally, reserving it, perhaps, in one of your children in all succeeding gener ations, till the end of dissipentation who may find it convenient or necessary to get a servant of this description, may always, by This proposition will doubtless startle giving a proper equivalent, (not by robbery r stealth) get one from the original stock,

4. We have no evidence that there was plain of the abuses of this institution. In ma. any species of hereditery servitude known among the Hebrows, except in the case of the priesthood-to which department the services of the Gibeonites were assigned by a vere originally under a very different law from that respecting other heathens.

5. Whatever was the nature of the servi tude of these bond-servants, it is evident that they were as a class, in a very different situation from that of slaves in heathen lands. They were very soon, if not immedi Still, we do not exactly see how the evil is to ately, incorporated into the families to which be remedied; and, with all its abuses, the Jury- they were attached, and found themselves trial, it seems to us, is a good not to be lightly no longer strangers, but at home. Hence, parted with. But certainly, there could be no 6. In no period of Jewish history, do we hear of any danger, or fear of danger, from

this class of population, as was always the case with the slaves at Sparta, and Rome, in Itlay, and as is still in our slaves States. 7. These servants were, as members of Jewish household, circumcised, and did eat cape for his life. The horses, attached to his car- of the passover, and of course were in all riage, took fright at the foot of the capitol, and things considered and treated as members started off at a furious rate along Pennsylvania of the Commonwealth both civil and ecclesi-

> the Commonwealth, in the same way that the children of Europeans, born in these United States, are citizens of the United States

servants, although galloping at the top of eed, fortunately were kept in a pretty course along our broad avenue, where there was room enough for other horses and car- was the more honorable and the more com-The horses in the fortable of the two. The reason is obvious. He was one of the family and had his character and interest identified with those of the family. The hireling had no such relation, and was generally of a worthless class, in whom there was little or no confidence.

10. There is no notice taken or these bond-servants, or of their descendants, in the law either of the seventh or the fiftieth

Those who understand the danger of attempt- year of jubilee. The reason also is obvious. their speed, cannot fail to admire the daring of known in the Jewish Commonwealth. The eyed vigilance of our neighbors? Never! sons and daughters of all these bond-servants, were Hebrews by birth, and as such the law of the jubilee covered them.

11. It is admitted by all, that a large

dom in the New World, would have driven them has been vented on me for my denunciation of to sue for admission into the Union, upon any terms, short of absolute dishonor. But Comprosite Coverence (would that the very idea) about a Coverence (would that the very idea) and the control of the control of the state of the control of the great jail fees. We are sure the President will be glad to show his gratitude, by signing so righteous a dentity of this description. The law condents colored men may be incarcerated in the District typical character, and as such were intended dently of this description. The law concerning bond servants, is not only given with the law of the jubilee, but in fact in-Illinois is probably the most pro-slavery free corporated with it. Hence it became one State in the Union. Several slave cases lately of the arrangements under the Old Testament dispensation by which the children of heathen might be incorporated with the family of Abraham, as a specimen of the manner in which he was to be the heir of Quincy. He had rendered aid to an escaping the world and the father of many nations. slave, and was fined in a lower Court \$100,-the Hence also the law expired by limitions, case was carried up-but the Supreme Court when the dispensation and the arrangements affirmed the decision of the inferior tribunal, with which it was connected, had accom-This case has been appealed to the Supreme Court plished the end nor which they were appoin-

Another was that of Julius A. Willard, of the argument, the general rule in all such the argument, the general rule in all such Jacksonville, indicted for harboring a colored cases is.—That the exact meaning of any person, brought into the State by her mistress,- verb is always to be determined by the nature and kept there by her for several weeks. He of the noun which it governs; and the exthe Supreme Court, which also affirmed this decision. It will be appealed, it is stated, to the class of objects to which it belongs. A man has possession of his house, and his office and his own mind, and the mind of others. and of his wife, and children, and cattle, will be, to try slave-cases. Slavery is a great and his servants, and of his men of busiing of the verb posess or inherit, as connected Labor; th ith any one of these nouns, cannot be transferred to its connection with any of the other nouns, any more than a man's wife belonging to the same class of beings, and to be used by him in the same way and for

the same purposes. ment men, all that they assert in thier inter-Whatever was the nature and object of the law, it was one of the peculiarities of the Old Testament dispensation; and a modern slave-holder can no more plead its protection than he can without a special revelation, "great potential agent of the body politic"—if it murder in cold blood the whole African race be "the most dignified of all pursuits, whether and offer for his warrant, the command we regard the design of God or its proper posi- and located in a few tenements belonging to Mr., deceased. "slay the Canaanites and Amalekites."

According to the tables published by Mr eighth can neither read nor write; of the zette, states, that on the night of Sunday, whole number of white persons over 20 the 17th ult., a GIRL belonging to Mr. Joseph Schlatre, was SHOT, while endeavoring to escape from a man who ordered her
to stop. She was in company with three or
four other runaways. The person who shot

> THE DEAD OF 1843.—Among the distinguished persons who have died the past year, we perceive the names of Robert Southey. La Motte Fonpue, author of "Undine," Han-hemann, the founder of the Homepathic School, Foster, the author of the valuable essays, Noah Webster, Washington Allston, Hugh S. Legare, Clevenger, the sculpter, Thomson, the founder of the Thomsonian system of the medicine, and Rt. Rev. Alex-ander V. Griswold, bishop of the estern dio

Tuesday, March 12, 1844

" Election

The Difference.

ting on the servility of Congress to the South, the Liberty papers are generally impartial. They pay no respect to parspeak of it plainly, just as they expose the conduct of the recreant Whig. They treat both 1. As to the term forever, it is extremely with equal severity—they ask no favors from either. The Whig papers pursue a different policy. If the Democrat manifest any spirit a-

gainst Southern aggression, you shall never hear worthiness, every time, in the course of business that he is obliged to disclose his name to a stran to any particular action of individuals, expresses the duration of a national law on the subject. In proof of this position, the subject. In proof of this position, the should the Whig turn craven, they are silent; should the Whig turn craven, they are silent; perienced by other persons by the change asked but when he stands up like a man, his courage for, inasmuch as the petitioner's name is not to and devotion to Constitutional liberty are emblazned in every column.

he suspicion that such papers care only for poitical capital. They rebuke Democratic serviliy, they praise Whig fidelity, not so much from ve to the Constitution as a desire to advance their wn party.

A Whig cotemporary says that the "organs of he third party generally" lay the whole blame of brought up by the Watch, in some southern cithe rule violating the right of petition, "at the door of the South." "It is used as a handle to inflame against slavery." Not so; the Liberty papers stealing a box of smoked herrings." ake the right view of the matter. They lay the dame chiefly at the door of the South, but are far rom excusing the North. They denounce slavry as the principal source of the mischief-but raign both parties for subjugation to its influ-

Our Whig neighbor must not insinuate that the Liberty organs, are endeavoring to screen the emocratic party, He knows better. The Her ald is the only paper in this city that has given faithful and full record of the debates, and oceedings, and party-action in Congress on this ubject. It was the first paper in Cincinnati to rive the party-complexion of the vote by which he gag was carried, and to report the trickery sed upon that occasion—the first paper to fix he brand upon the serviles by whom the deed vas consummated. But, its vocation is to state the whole truth, and let it be seen that slavery is at the bottom of the mischief, and that both paries in its hands, are like clay in the hands of We have now several questions to ask. Why

lid not our neighbors publish the vote by which the passage of a resolution, branding all attempts upshot of the matter was that, so great was his to touch the question of slavery, as trea- opposition, and that of his retinue, that Mr. Forbes son to the Constitution? Why have they not had to content himself with a promise on the re-imburse slaveholders for the loss of their slaves, in writing to the Emperor, which he might wish wrecked by act of Providence on British soilvotes which assumed that slaves were property? have the pleasure of saluting the Brother of the Why have they not published the votes of Whigs Sun, in person; and, his embassy, we suppose, and Democrats to pay Florida Indians for hunting will turn out a very pleasant recreation to him and catching runaway slaves, thus involving the self, at the expense of Uncle Sam. vhole nation in the support of slavery, and taking the money of the free states for one of the nost detestable species of dirty work, that men can be guilty of? Above all, why have they passed over the astounding fact, that the resolutions of he sovereign state of Massachusetts have been eated with contempt, refused to be printed in a Whig Senate, by Whig and Democratic Senators, while the resolutions of Georgia and Alabama on he same subject, have been treated with the ut nost respect, and ordered to be printed, none dissenting? Why has the contemptible conduct -(it is trifling to mince our words in these caes)-why has the contemptible conduct of the Whig Senators of Massachusetts, the deprecating one of Mr. Bates, his utter prostration under daveholding menace, been passed over in silence? Had a Democratic Senator been guilty of con-

ty and the Constitution, let them be as prompt o condemn Whig as Democratic transgressors. world. najority of members belonging to both of them, are honest, and, if they can but be made ac-

uainted with all the facts, showing the real acion of their respective parties in regard to slavev, we shall not doubt as to the result.

Junius Tracts--Labor and Capital. Junius has been trying his hand at a discours n Labor and Capital. It would seem, from the otices we have seen, that his object is to glorify abor, at least for the present time. We know nothing of the merits of the pamphlet, but we should be disposed to take at a heavy discount. the opinions of a man, who can see no difference etween the labor of apprenticeship and that of slavery-in other words, who attempts to confound free labor and slave labor. The following notice of the tract is from the Intelligencer.

"It is an endeavor to show the relation of Labo Moneyed Capital, and arrives at the result that he former is to the latter as that of the agent to bor is the original, fundamental, and vital power ours, it is the great potential agent of the body po and his servants, and of his men of busi-uess, by very different tenure, and for very different purposes. Hence the exact mean-vital power of Moneyed Capital lies in the arm of at the value of the former depends entirely on the latter; that Labor is the most respectable of all occupations, and in a free STATE is eninfluence; that a great political heresy, in regard to the true position of Labor, has for a long time prevailed in the councils of our Government, and had a destructive and fatal influence on the proshe same purposes.
But, finally, even granting the bible-argu-ted to be supported by facts." This man is writing tracts to secure the elec-

pretation of this law, it avails them nothing tion of a slaveholder; and has written one tract specially, to reconcile the North to the system of slave-labor, We should like Junius and his compatriots to answer one question :- If labor be the "great potential agent of the body politic" - if it which was given to the Israelites, utterly to tion in a republican community"-if it is "the Lewis, which he had granted for the purpose, most respectable of all occupations"-on what prin- till the Doctor could make provision for them in ciple can he and his followers publish and circu- Mercer county. Their stay would have been late tracts, designed to apologize for a system but short, and nobody supposed that they would Wise, of the whole white population in the which degrades labor—which makes it a mere become any charge upon the township. With District recently represented by him, one tool of capital-strips it of all political conse-surprise and mortification, however, we learn, quence, and lodges in the hands of Capital a com- that they were attacked a few nights since in plete monopoly of power?-tracts too designed to their dwellings, the windows of which were broksition of Labor and Capital, putting the former assuiled, were several children, and two exunder the feet of the latter? And again, if La- tremely aged women, one of them blind. The ber in a Free State is entitled to a controlling

National Whig Convention The Whig National Convention will mee the Whig National Convention will meet about locating them in Mercer county, where the first Monday in May next, in Baltimore, they will find themselves among friends.

of humanity. A man named ALEXANDER HAM-ILTON, of Worcester Mass. lately petitioned the Legislature to change his name, alleging among other reasons the following.

"1st. His present name is inconveniently long, noth to write and to speak.

2d. It is rather too much of a burden for common sort of a man to support the respec

bility of so renowned a name.

3d. An humble individual, like your petitione made to feel, keenly and bitterly, h

ger.

4th. No inconvenience of moment will be exbe found in tradesmen's or shopkeeper's books onnected with unsettled accounts. 5th. That the Petitioner is intending to pub.

This is all too palpable. It gives ground for lish some musical compositions of his own, and he is unwilling to associate so illustrious a nar with inferior productions.

6th. The petitioner believes that granting his prayer would tend to rebuke the foolish and too prevalent practice of burdening children with high sounding names—among the unhappy and ludicrous consequences of which, we had in the papers that "John Quincy Adam

China. The New York Commercial Advertiser relates

Consul at Canton, and Keysing, a kinsman as well as representative of the Emperor. Mr. F. acted under instructions from our Government, and his object was to obtain permission for Mr. Cushing, our Minister, to proceed to Pekin, on his arrival, and open negotiations with the Government. The Consul was received with great ceremony, and hospitality; and after a few preminaries, began business by stating that an envoy from the United States was on his way to pay his respects to the Emperor: that he came with the most friendly feelings and intentions, and wished to know in what way he had better proceed to Pekin, by land or water? KEYSING replied received from the House, announcing the death with astonishment—"Why go to Pekin?" and of Mr. Frick, a Representative from Pennsylvahe added, that there was no necessity for this, as nia. The usual resolutions were adopted, and the commercial privileges conceded to the English the Senate adjourned. were also granted equally to Americans and all foreigners. He inquired with much anxiety what other object than a commercial arrange-Whigs and Democrats united in Congress in ment could be contemplated by our envoy? The announced by J. R. Ingersoll; resolutions were published the votes of Whigs and Democrats to part of Keysing, to forward any communication

Editors and Teachers.

People generally are willing to pay well for every thing but schools and newspapers. They are apt to suppose the editor sufficiently romu erated, if they read his lucubrations; and as to a teacher, he is nobody, anyhow-his only business is to teach the young idea how to shoot, and that is a small affair!

This is one reason why we have not the re uisite amount of talent in our schools and newspapers. Men of intellect can secure better revard in other, and less thankless, employments. Mr. Mann, in his report to the Board of Edueation in Massachusetts gives some amusing instances of the ignorance and unfitness of teachers employed in the charity schools of England where the salaries are very small

"One master being asked if he taught morals. replied—"That question does not belong to my school; it belongs to the girls' school." Another, who stated that he used the globes, was asked our Whig friends. If they would prove the sincerity of their professions of regard for liber-speared, says Mr. Mann, that he thought both necessary, because he thought one represented one half, and the other the other half of the world. "He turned me out of schohol," says the By the help of Heaven, we intend to show up recream politicians of all parties to the people. The explained to him his error." The Rev. E. Field, after speaking in commendation of certain schools, adds-"This guarded and qualified praise I am unable to extend to the teachers of dame schools. The honest expression of one dame would apply to many:—"It's but little they pays me, and it's but little I teaches them."

an equal number of Delegates of each party, and secondly, that each party meet in Conventional Conventions.

The Memory of the Wicked.

Truth forbids flattery even of the Dead. We have no more right to varnish over the vices of the man who has gone down to the grave, than to daub with untempered mortar, the living bad man. "The memory of the wicked shall rot." Such is the language of inspiration. He who would embalm the memory of one, whose life of money, and save them still more in repressing has been signalized by the violation of every correct principle, is an offender against God and man. The loss of a good name is one of the penalties of vicious conduct; but, if it may be recovered, without reformation, simply by the act of dying, the penalty is stripped of half its potency. Let the violator of principle; the shameless peculator: the despoiler of the widow and fatherless; the robber of the poor; the giant monopolist, who, by the arts of accomplished swindling, nas perplexed the financial world, and spread bankruptcy and ruin among thousands of innocent people.-let them all be consigned to everlasting infamy, unless they repent and make restituion. Rocks and mountains will not shield them

dead is a premium to crime amongst the living. We notice this matter, because of late we have een a strong disposition in the press to confer aintship upon several deceased persons, who while living deserved anything but the respect of good men.

against the vengeance of offended Justice: why

should the grave hide their shame from the eye

of man? The fulsome flattery of the wicked

Inhuman. The recently emancipated slaves of Dr. Bris-

bane were lately conveyed to Green township, in New Orleans, in the place of a Whig senaled attack was utterly unprovoked, and could have originated in nothing hut simple devilishness political influence, by what sort of legerdemain has it been deprived of its title to influence of any kind in a slave State.

There Junius Tracts are like Jacob's cows-ring-tailed, streaked and speckled.

There Junius Tracts are like Jacob's cows-ring-tailed, streaked and speckled.

There Junius Tracts are like Jacob's cows-ring-tailed, streaked and speckled. ed families to the tender mercies of such civiliza-tion, has brought them to Cincinnati, and is now

An Honest Confession. following humble, honest confession in made by the Onondaga Standard, in reply to the nenaces of the Charleston Mercury. We find it in the columns of the National Intelligencer, What say our Democratic friends? Is it true? If so, shall it be true of them any longer?

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Club

Before we give the confession, however, we nust tell an anecdote which came to us thre' thorough Democrat. After one of the votes in the House by which

the gag-rule was at first rejected, a slaveholder came up to a member from New York, who had oted against the gag, when the following conversation took place.

Slaveholder .- Well, sir, you could not go the

New Yorker .- No, sir! Slaveholder.-I believe you have a man in New York who is a candidate for the Presi

lency? New Yorker .- Yes, sir. Slaveholder .- Well, sir-I'll be dote for him. Good morning, sir.

But to the confession of the Onendaga Stan "We have suffered all kinds of reproaches from our opponents at home for the manner in which our party has sustained Southern measures and Southern men. Possessing two thirds of the population, the wealth, the intelligence, and all that is necessary to make us a great people, we have had less than one thing of the Government patronage, while at the same time we have paid more than two-th an interview between Mr. Forbes, American of the revenue necessary to keep this same Go. vernment in motion. We have voted for odie resolutions, and humbled ourselves in a variety or ways, to which it is humiliating even to refer. this we have been called dough-faces, and been taunted and jibed to a degree that would be nonor to one of Fox's martyrs. all this—after having voted for four Southern Presidents—we wish a Northern man, and you reply is, "We will not so much as look unless

Congress.

e is wholly at our service."

March 4.—Henry Johnson, elected Senator for Louisiana, appeared and took his seat. Several memorials were presented, when a message was

In the House, Mr. Roberts, representative of lect from Mississippi, appeared and was qualified, after which the death of Mr. Frick was passed, and the House adjourned.

Congress.

TUESDAY. March 5th .- No business of imporance was transacted in the Senate. In the House the Senate bill making appropriations to the reto write. Mr. Cushing, of course, will hardly pairing of Pennsylvania Avenue, was laid on the table. A long conversation took place between Mr. Adams and the Speaker in relation to the eport of the Select Committee on the Rules, but it is not reported. The most important business was a motion by Mr. Levy, the Delogate from Florida, to refer a message of the President, relating to correspondence concerning the 10th article of the Treaty of Washington, to the Comnittee of Foreign Affairs, with instructions tore nort whether it he advisable to recommend the President to take measures for terminating part of the Treaty.

Mr. Levy occupied his hour with a speech of the subject, in a true overseer style. Mr. Giddings who attempted to reply, was repeatedly interrupted, during his remarks. The motion prevailed, and the message of the President was ordered to be printed.

We shall have more to say of this to-morrow

New Jersey.

The Legislature of New Jersey, has passed an act authorizing the election at an early day of Delegates to a Convention to revise the Constitu

The National Intelligencer states that the leading men of the Whig and Democratic parties, consisting of the State Central Committees, all the members of the State Legislature, and forty of the most respected citizens, of both parties, have issued an address to the people of the State, in which they recommend first that the Convention for framing a new Constitution, consist of tion on the same day and at the same place, to nominate delegates.

Retrenchment Bill.

The retrenchment bill passed by the present Legislature, is well spoken of in other States,-The New York Tribune says it is a righteous law, that it will save the people of Ohio millions insane rapacity for office, and the corruption tending elections. He thinks the salaries of the Governor and Supreme Judges too low. Perhaps so, but we doubt it. The salaries of the Press dent Judges of the Circuit Courts are too low but this evil can be remedied hereafter.

By the way, the bill is the product, not so much of any fixed principle of retrenchment in either party, but of a fear on the part of each to of pose a measure so popular in itself.

Ohio Legislature.

A bill to abolish public executions has been ordered to be engrossed in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 48 to 10. This is a wise The Committee of Conference on the appoint

the Whigs full justice, but seems disposed to give it support. Elections. The Democrats have elected their candidate for the Mayoralty, in Cleveland, by a majority

ionment have agreed upon, and reported a bill

The Ohio State Journal says that it does not do

of 32 votes. The Whigs have a large majority of the Conneil. The Democrats have elected a State Senator

Ohio Legislature. The House have adopted a resolution to ourn next Wednesday; 3 votes in the negative

The apportionment bill has passed b Another Insurrection,

The bark Sharron, Lucas, from Matanzas 15th Feb., brings intelligence of another surrection among the slaves. All was consternation—people were flying to the City for protection. One planter, with four hull dred slaves on his estate, had one hundred of them put in irons. Hundreds of soldiers had been ordered out.

Cuba cannot hold out much longer, email cipation must take place, or the island will yet become a scene of blood and carnage.

Arrival of the Delaware. The United States Ship Delaware arriv in Hampton Roads, from the Mediterranesso, Monday, March 4th.

whole, was Progress, both in condition and char- o' support, I should like to know."

keep his Akron, perate :

to be the lavery ; ings wi

Wednesday, March 13th 1844.

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Going Ahead! Our one dollar, Club-plan, is working well. Dayton still is in the lead. She has sent between sixty and seventy. 200 subscribers in Dayton, for one year, and the town will belong to Liber;y. Bloomingburg sends 29, Red Oak, 22. Depend upon it, friends, an anti-slavery newspaper is the best and cheapest agent you can employ .--What has become of Granville? Do not confine yourselves to Abolitionists. We would spread light among those who are would spread "5" Get such to put lown their names. They want a Cincinnati paper—they want a newspaper—a paper that will give them general intelligence, miscellaneous matter, market news, and Congressional reports. They will secure all this in the Philanthropist, and its antislavery discussions besides--all for one dollar, a copy, where you can make up a Club

itum, if you choose, adding to the number, one by one, or ten by ten. We do earnestly entreat our friends to take hold of this matter. We think we have a right to call upon them to act .-Ours is hard work all the time-and 11 will be all the harder, the more subscribers we obtain. Recollect, the paper is now the principal agent for disseminating our princioles. We again insert our plan:

Clubs of not less than 20 shall have the Philanthropist one year at the rate of one DOLLAR A COPY, always payable in advance. Clubs under twenty, and not less than ten, shall have the paper one year at the rate of ONE DOLLAR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A COPY, always payable in advance.

LAR AND FIFTY CENTS A COPY per year, invariably in advance.

Youth's Monthly Vlsiter.

Our friends, we suppose, would like to know how the Visiter is received. Accordingly after a considerable struggle with our mod-, esty, we have concluded to publish the fol-

After reading them, they will surely be in aste to send us their names, for fear the edition of the first number should be exhaust-

"I have also to add to the monthly publicaons, the "Youth's Monthly Visiter," edited Mrs. M. L. Bailey, whose object is suf-ciently indicated by the title. It is edited with great spirit and in good taste, and I odical for children tasks a higher order of ed property in human beings.] ent to give it force and interest than suffies for one whose readers are adults, and first number furnishes evidence that Mrs.

Cincinnati artist, embellishes the March any thing from the Eastern engravers, in his line."-Cincinnati Advertiser.

arity among the children of the Queen Its pages will afford not only teachng to the young mind, but those of maturer ve lessons."-- Daily Sun.

Youth's Visiter.

This is a very neat little monthly sheet at cents a year, edited and published by Mrs. M. L. Bailey, C. Clark, printer. Sucesss to the Youth's Visiter."

Youth's Visiter.

This is a neat little periodical to be pubished monthly, by Mrs. M. L. Bailey .-From the specimen before us, we should think it would be a very useful work. The articles are written in a good spirit, and judicious .-- Cin. Chronicle

"Youth's Monthly Visiter." We have before us No. 1 of Vol. 1, of a new paper just issued in this city entitled as above. It is a half sheet imperial quarto, very neat in its typographical arrangement and execution, and filled with matter well calculated to entertain, instruct, and eler, to attain! We hope therefore, that it nay meet with popular favor, and be well ustained. It is to be published once a onth, at the extremely low price of 25 cts. per year. Of the ability of its editor, Mrs. work should be, we shall give some evilence hereafter, by extracts from its col-Imns .- Cincinnati Gazette.

Facts for the People.

The friends in Licking have just sent us readers this year?

MASS MEETING. CO ATTENTION!!

A Mass Meeting of the friends of Liberty n the State of Ohio will be held at Akron,

State Convention at Columbus, the delegates the Creole case. to which, especially from the Reserve, urged Now, we are very sure, the American people privileged order, and represents slavery!

Now, we are very sure, the American people privileged order, and represents slavery!

Mr. Pettit opposed the motion to print.

ment of Liberty throughout the land, are nesses sent along to identify the criminals. The obbed of half their power.

We hope the Liberty papers, in the State and out of it, will call immediate attention

to Akron.

Of course, every speaker that can be mus tered, will be put in requisition to make the Convention of deep interest and great benefit to all who attend.

We are slow, but sure with our communiations. A few are crowded in this number Next number, we think we think we shall let our old friends, IE. McElroy, Dyer Burgess, and S. Crothers speak.

Take Notice.

of twenty. And recollect, after you have made up your Club, you may go on ad infin-A large number of our subscribers have been reading our "notions" for seven or eight years. We wish them to take notice, that we have all sorts of readers; and if they catch us, in some things, going over the old ground, they must not complain. We must make converts. Let them remember this To do so, we must make our paper usefuland agreeable in more respects than one. We hope they will remember this too.

Congress-The Treaty of Washington-

Mr. Levy--Mr. Giddings. Yesterday, we had space merely to refer to th action of the House of Representatives in relation to the 10th article of the Treaty of Washington. The subject, from its great importance, demands a more extended notice.

The motion to instruct the Committee on Forclubs under ten, and not less than six, eign Affairs, respecting the communication of shall have the paper at the rate of one DOL- the President, on the 10th article, was as follows:

"To make inquiry into the facts of any cases of demand for surrender of fugitive criminals un-der the tenth article of the treaty of Washingder the tenth article of the treaty of washing-ton, which may have arisen upon requisition of either of the respective parties to suid treaty, and to recommend such course as may be proper for the adoption of this House in relation thereto; and especially whether it be advisable for this House to recommend to the President to notify the British Government that it is the wish of this Government to terminate the said tenth article of this treaty."

On this motion, the House expressed a deter mination to hear Mr. Levy, the delegate from Florida, at once.

Mr. Levy regarded the question as pre-eminently important in a national point of view. It was calculated to test the nationality of public sentiment. It involved our foreign relations, our intercourse with our great enemy-[why, our doubt not will prove a welcome guest among the children who receive its visits. A perperty of the Union. [Mr. Levy meant, the usurp-Mr. Levy after an argument to show that it

was a subject of which the House might properly take cognizance, proceeded to argue that the An engraving, large size, of a parrot, by occasion demanded their interference. The 10th take cognizance, proceeded to argue that the article of the treaty had been regarded with satnumber. It may fearlessly compare with isfaction by every part of the nation, because it was believed that it would operate equally for the benefit of every section. Our Secretary when YOUTH'S MONTHLY VISITER. - A monthly treating on the subject, had doubtless supposed i. Edited by Mrs. M. L. Bailey. Pub- that Great Britain designed to carry the article ished by C. C. Clark at the "Herald" of- into effect, in good fuith. But, he had forgotten on Main street. Subscription, 25 cts. her former treachery in her dealings with this naper annum. A publication destined to popwith that Power.

Mr. Levy then proceeded to give an instance ears may glean from them many instruc- under the administration of Mr. Madison, of what he termed a glaring act of bad faith on

He then magnified our good faith under this article, and contrasted with it the conduct diction of the United States. The magistrates of Great Britain. He attempted to prove from the Reviews and public Journals of that country, that the design of the 10th article was to cover cases such as that of the Creole, and such blacks that they had entered a certain house in as might arise in the Southern as well as North-Florida and taken provisions, and that the owner ern sections of the Union. But, the first oppor-tunity the British Government found to speak of its own designs, she exhibited ample evidence of an intention to act in ill faith, in any case shot. This was the whole case. There was no arising under this clause, in which the question proof at all that the hands of these men were of slavery might be involved, or in which the Southern section of the Union might be particularly interested.

the policy of Great Britain had been as open and fill it up. manly in all other cases, as in this case! Before Here some fellow by the name of Tucker had vate the young. We can recollect no juvenile paper which has held a higher characer than this promises, from the first num-er to attain! We have the control of the British Parliament, by the officers of the crown, that no construction of this clause would ever be assented to, be more captious than the gentleman from Florida which would cover the case of escaping slaves- who had made no objection. He did not underryear. Of the ability of its editor, Mrs. and the opinion was also frankly and emphatistand these personal distinctions on that floor—he stand these personal distinctions on that floor—he cally expressed on all sides, that it could not be considered as a crime within the meaning of the lowance on the conduct of gentlemen who thus denied at the time, and has never been questionclause, should a slave, escaping, find it neces- interfered with them. He had been examining ed since. sary to take a boat, horse or anything of the kind. In full view of the debate in which these ken life in self-defence, they were guilty of no presents—and it is certainly of such a character, Don't forget this little concern. It is like opinions were promulgated, the Senate of the printions to carry into execution the treaty, thus 108 subscribers. Can we not have 10,000 giving its assent to the British construction of it. After this, it is absurd to charge bad such, surrounded by all the rights of manhood; faith on the British Government, for adher- and he cared not who they were that attempted Clay's friends, to produce counter-evidence. If ing in practice to opinions which were then so to interfere with their rights.

fully expressed. merican people aganist the policy of extradition good reason, of the unfairness of the House, in itseems to us, can give his support to a man, hold-Portage county, the first Thursday (the 4th) generally, and remarked, that if there was any permitting Mr. Levy to make as many remarks ing such sentiments. We shall await the result of June next, to some the amangement of the untainess of the make as many remarks. of June next, to convene at 10 olclock A. thing which had brought them to acquiesce as he pleased having a bearing on the subject of thing which had brought them to acquiesce as he pleased having a bearing on the subject of desired in monulation, by the Gazette, which, having the pleased having a bearing on the subject of the pleased having a bear bearing on the subject of the pleased having a bearing on the subject of the pleased having a bearing on the subject of the pleased having a bearing on the subject of the pleased having a bear in a provision of this sort, it was the necessity slavery, but the moment it was touched by Mr. denied in unqualified terms that Mr. Clay ever The Central Committee; announce this of some arrangement being made between co-G., putting him down for irrellevancy. neeting in accordance with the wishes of the state Convention.

t as a matter earnestly desired by the people of that section particularly, and the State

Now, we are very generally never thought of this case, while the generally. Abron. Tank proves that the slaveholders subject was under consideration—but, the regenerally. Akron is situated on the Ohio canal, and is of easy access to all parts of the State. We fully expect the largest Liberty meeting ever held in Ohio. We must not the adoption of such a clause. This shows a full parts of the state. We fully expect the largest Liberty meeting ever held in Ohio. We must not the adoption of such as clause. This shows a full part of the state of the erty meeting ever held in Ohio. We must in respect to their fugitive slaves. This shows at its least the line of they would never number, not by handred.

ourt however refused to give them up-alleging as follows:

and out of it, will call immediate attention to this meeting: and other papers friendly, are requested to notice the appointment.

From other States we hope to see a large number in attendance, especially from Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania and Indiana, certain sections of which lie very convenient to Akron.

"An indictment per se can never be received as evidence. It is not enough for us to know that the American jury thought the parties guilty: we ought to know the grounds upon sometitute the crime of murder in Florida may be very far from doing se according to the British laws, or even to the laws of the Northern States of America. By issuing a warrant, then, to apprehend the parties in virtue of these indictments, we might be doing so on evidence. dictments, we might be doing so on evidence which would not justify the apprehension by true British law, and should thereby be proceed ing in direct violation of the act."

After a few unimportant remarks on this, Mr Levy's hour expired.

Let the reader now observe the proceedings. We will pile proof upon proof, mountain-high, ute masters both of the House and the Senate. No opportunity was given to any Northern man to speak, Cave Johnson immediately de-

nanded the previous question, on which the vote stood, ayes 57, nays 46. No quorum voting. The question was again put and by this time they c had drummed up their forces. The vote stood ayes 81, nays 56. So there was a second to the demand for the previous question, and the main question, on the instructions of Mr. Levy, was ordered to be taken. Mr. Winthrop demanded the debate on the Missouri question. But the Editor 81, nays 56. So there was a second to the de-

the motion was agreed to. Mr. Reding moved that the communication of the Executive be printed, and this motion be ing debatable, Mr. Giddings sprung to the floor, and commenced addressing the House. The Reporter states that the noise was now so great, that e could not hear the beginning of his remarks. Mr. G. complained of the constant endeavor of the House to stifle all discussion connected even emotely with the subject of slavery, when ar anti-slavery member rose to speak. But, he never intoduced the subject himself, or said anything about it, unless when it was forced upon the

Here a system of petty interruptions was se on foot. C. J. Ingersoll observed to the chair that the question was on printing an Executive locument -surely, remarks on slavery were irreevant to such a motion. The Chair replied that was difficult to say whether the remarks were in order, till he saw how the gentleman would connect them with the subject.

Mr. Giddings resumed. He said that some the remarks of Mr. Levy had been suggested by the case of the Creole. He differed with the genleman in regard to that case. No crime had been committed by the blacks on board that vessel-none recognized by the law of nations .-The question involved in this case, involved the greater question whether this government was o be a Government of liberty or slavery.

Dellet of Alabama thought he would wield the whip this time. He insisted that this was all out of order. "The gentleman's speech had been poken long ago; he had had his day, why should he be permitted to disgrace the House and the nation by this eternal repetition of a stale speech which was wholly apart from the business of the House?" Dellet is a Whig member.

Alabama is beginning to strut amazingly. The Chair said that he could not tell whether he remarks were in order or not till the Executive document, proposed to be printed, should be

Mr. Dellet then appealed from the decision the Speaker.

The Executive documents were read. The Speaker was relieved by this movement and decided that the papers contained nothing which warranted the gentleman from Ohio in

discussing the question of slavery. The Yonth's Visiter.

"A neatly printed paper of the above title was placed upon our table yesterday. It is deportment of nations. The American Secretaste and good judgment, and we hope will have a large circulation amongst the children of the West. It is published once a month, at the low price of 25 cents per annum.—

Daily Atlas.

"An eatly printed paper of the above title of that candor and honor which should mark the deportment of nations. The American Secretary of State should have remembered this.—

Whatever may have been her designs, when this tenth article was agreed to, the result of this first attempt to bring her to execute it, showed that her present design was to violate dictment was exhibited, but there was no proof by the majority of slaveholders."

Mr. Giddings said that under the decision of the Chair, he should confine his remarks to the question whether the Court at New Providence had any evidence before it, that the make between the "black elevitor whether the Court at New Providence had any evidence before it, that the make between the "black of the North, and how instantly did he strike the as fugitives from justice had committed any crime against the United States. He insisted that no proof was offered—not a particle. There was a total want of all proof of identity. An infall from that honorable gentleman, what ideas do you suppose are entertained of laboring men dictment was exhibited, but there was no proof by the majority of slaveholders."

Mr. Giddings said that under the decision of the Chair, he should confine his remarks to the question whether the Court at New Providence had any evidence before it, that the men claimed as fugitives from justice had committed any crime against the United States. He insisted that no proof of identity. An infall from that honorable gentleman, what ideas do you suppose are entertained of laboring men by the majority of slaveholders."

Mr. Taylor was evidently friendly to Mr. Clay. good faith and exhibit duplicity and treachery. dence that they had ever been within the jurisrefused the warrant on this exclusive ground .port the charge. It was alleged against these

> stained with his blood. The men who shot him were unknown. There was no proof convicting them with the crime, if crime it was. An en-The charge of Mr. Levy is false. Would that

> > actually over-ruled the objection!

Mr. Giddings hoped the gentleman would not stoud upon his rights-and he looked with no althe evidence in the case. If these men had tacrime. If any man had undertaken to stop them as not to be set aside by a simple affirmation by United States agreed to the bill making appro- on their way without a legal warrant, they had the Gazette, that he never uttered such sentia perfect right to defend themselves. These ments. persons, whatever their color, were men, and as

Mr. Giddings pursued this strain of argument Mr. Levy spoke of the prejudices of the A- for some time, and in closing, complained with

Ah-Mr. Giddings is only a representative of of the evidence to sustain its denial. And for free State. Mr. Levy is a member of the one, we say, if it is a false charge, we shall rejoice Mr. Pettit opposed the motion to print.

Mr. Adams thought it too important a subnumber, not by hundreds, but by thousands, and we can do it. Let every Liberty man keep his eye, henceforth

The Cincinn ati Gazette--Ohio States-

The Cincinnati Gazette, while requiring fair ness in its antagonists, must not lorget its own duty in this respect. We are well acquainted with the editors of the three papers, whose title stand at the head of this article, and we cannot doubt for a moment, that they are all desirous of baving the *truth* laid before the public.

The Ohio Stateman copies from the Emanci-nator of Boston, (edited by Josepa Leavert, not Mr. Garrison, as the Gazette says,) the following passage, alleged to be taken from a speech, delivered by Mr. Clay, on the Missouri question

bitterness, more of low appeal to low consions, more of falsehood, could not well be crowded into so short a space! It is full of the

dered to be taken. Mr. Winthrop demanded the yeas and nays—but they were too cowardly to grant them. The instructions were then agreed to. The question was next taken on the reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Winthrop demanded the debate on the Missouri question. But the Editor has the cander to acknowledge what the States man conceals. He says:—I have not been able to find any report of this speech. Nor is there any. That we all know. And more, Mr. Clay in 1819: in the debate on the Missouri question. But the Editor has the cander to acknowledge what the States man conceals. He says:—I have not been able to find any report of this speech. Nor is there any. That we all know. And more, Mr. Clay in 1819: in the debate on the Missouri question. But the Editor has the cander to acknowledge what the States man conceals. He says:—I have not been able to find any report of this speech. Nor is there any. That we all know. And more, Mr. Clay in 1819: in the debate on the Missouri question. But the Editor has the cander to acknowledge what the States man conceals. He says:—I have not been able to find any report of this speech. Nor is there any. That we all know. And more, Mr. Clay in 1819: in the debate on the Missouri question.

We do not intend to turn advocate in this ma enable him to make up his own mind. Here is a passage, alleged to be part of

speech of Mr. Clay, delivered in Congress, Feb. 15, 1819, on the Missouri question.

It contains sentiments utterly hostile to the principles of a republican community, and revolting to every generous mind. It is important to ascertain whether they were uttered by Mr. Clay; for if such were his remarks in 1819, it is very certain he has never publicly retracted them.

Thus far, we have simple assertion on both sides. The Statesman publishes the passage as having really been uttered. The Gazette positively denies its authenticity; and says that the editor of the Emancipator had the honesty to cided that it was valid, inasmuch as the pro-say that he had not been able to find any report say that he had not been able to find any repor of the speech. This is true; that editor did say so; he is too honest a man not to lay the whole case before his readers. But, he said something more, which the Gazette, in fairness, ought to

In a report of the debate on the Missouri ques ion, in the National Intelligencer of February, 1819, it is stated that Mr. Clay made speech four hours in length, upon the subject .-This speech was never reported; at least, on careful examination, we have been unable to find any report of it. Why it was not reported, we know not. Other speeches of comparatively obscure men were published at length.

What then is the evidence, that Mr. Clay eve expressed such sentiments as are attributed to him in the foregoing passage? The Emancipator gives, we presume, all that can be found; and our readers shall now be put in possession

Extract from a speech of Mr. Taylor of New York, Feb. 15th, 1819, on the Missouri Bill.

[National Intelligencer, March 20, 1819.

"You cannot degrade it [labor] more effectually than by establishing a system whereby it shall be performed principally by slave." shall be performed principally by slaves. The business in which they are generally engaged, be it what it may, soon becomes debased in public estimation. It is considered low and unfit for reemen. I cannot better illustrate this truth than by referring to a remark of the honorable gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay.) I have often admired the liberality of his sentiments. He

Making allowance for the errors into which debaters are apt to fall, when attempting to represent the sentiments of their opponents, still the conviction must arise in every mind, that sentiments were spoken by Mr. Clay, very similar at Mississippi be nominated as Secretary of many more happy days at Mt. Pleasant Libleast to those attributed to him in the passage the Navy. Texas then will stand a fair which our neighbors of the Gazette denounce as chance. A Whig Senate, of course, will ra-

The next session, the subject came up again and in the National Intelligencer of July 1, 1820, if the present state of the question in is the following.

Speech of Mr. Rich of Vermont, Feb. 17, 1820.

I have by the successful influence of my exam ple, taught my sons to cultivate the earth, while my daughters have been instructed in the manufacture of clothing for themselves and brothers, extending even to those I have now the honor to wear, and in the useful labors of the kutchen."

In a note it was said

In a note it was said,
"When this subject was under consideration
at the last session, the honorable Speaker [Clay] remarked to the following effect:
"If gentlemen will not allow us to have black slaves, they must let us have white ones; FOR WE

CANNOT CUT OUR PIREWOOD, AND BLACK OUR SHOES, AND HAVE OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS WORK IN THE KITCHEN? It is further asserted, that the correctness

Such is the evidence which the Emancipator

We new publicly call attention to this matter, in order to give an opportunity to any of Mr. he is innocent, he ought not to lie under such an imputation. If no counter-evidence can be offered, it ought to be known; for no republican

see it utterly disproved.

If there is no further evidence in the case to be roduced, every man of candor, it seems to us, must believe the statement of Mr. Rich, corrobo

made these remarks, is undoubtedly in possession

of the regular packets for Pittsburgh, while keep his eye, henceforth, turned towards to be there. Nor would we forget the Antislavery women of Ohio. Anti-slavery meetings without the presence of woman, to cooperate in the great work of the establishpushing off yesterday morning, fired her the simulated passion for free trade, of men another steamboat, was killed, and several low duties, and to vote for the highest tarothers wounded. Such carelessness amounts iff." ishment. Recklessness of human life is trust Mr. Clay, in preference to Mr. Van

Wednesday, March 6, Mr. Dromgoole ask- To the Subscribers to the Western Freeman: ed leave to present certain resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, in response to Jure the exposure and labor of a public lec-

Mr. Belser desired to offer similar resolutions from the Legislature of Alabama.

Mr. Winthrop inquired if it would be in order to cal! up the resolutions of the present egislature of Massachusetts, heretofore offered by his colleague, (Mr. Adams,) in order of it to pay my debts. I send bills in this that they too might be received under the these resolutions, but not for the reception there be no delay. The Cincinnati Gdzette commenting upon this of one set to the exclusion of another. He objected therefore.

Mr. Dromgoole said the objection came

too late, the Virginia resolutions having been ley, to all who do not order a discontinualready received. He demanded the previ- ance. already received. He demanded the previsors spirit in every respect, and should bring shame and disgrace upon those who could conceive as well as those who utter such foul slander.

And pray, upon what authority does this charge.

And pray, upon what authority does this charge.

All manded the previsors and fairly entitled to charge at the rate of \$3 00 a year, but being about to leave you, I have concluded to charge only \$2 00 and year, and hope that every one will send me So there was a second. The main question the money immediately.

Wishing you health, prosperity and happiness, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

When we are far separated, may our spirits

ginia received and saluted with the utmost bondage shall be broken, and the oppressed deference, and old Massachusetts kicked in shall go free. I remain your brother, The House then proceeded to the special

order of the day, being the bill introduced ter, but to submit to the reader facts which will by Dr. Duncan, to fix a uniform day for the election of President and Vice President. throughout the United States.

The bill provides that such election take place the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November next; and at the same period every four years thereafter. Dr. Duncan made a speech in support of

the bill. Mr. Elmer addressed the House, and moved an amendment, so as to exclude the next election from the operation of the

his right was contested; but the speaker de- ted; and Cincinnati, ever favoring Mt. Pleaposition now before the House was a distinct one from that on which he had previously later the good work. There were assembled, "courage and loveliness, man-

John C. Calhoun.

will not be surprised to learn that the for- son were thus appropriately begun. This mer gentleman has been nominated to the was followed by Senate by the President, to fill the office of ty, beauty, morality and religion of our Secretary of State; and those who know how cause. The hearts of all were warm with completely the aristocracy of the South rules in this republic, will not be startled by the in this republic, will not be startled by the intelligence, that the Senate of the United Carolina, Dr. Brisbane, one of almost unri-States, a Whig Senate, ratified the nomina- valled pathos, logic and beauty, every breath tion, the same day it was made, and ratified was hushed. The tear of sensibility bedewed it unanimously.

And those who know how much stronger, than ordinary party feelings are the sympa- None but a hardened and selfish politician thies uniting slaveholders as such, will readi- could have heard his affecting appeals and ly understand why the National Intelligencer, the national organ of the Clay party, country from her greatest curse. Space should thus congratulate the country upon will not permit me to notice at length the this event.

However, we may distinguished citizen on important questions agination, fact and anecdote. of domestic policy, we are happy in the be- seed was sown, and we know that it was not hef that, in the station to which he has been on stony ground. The interest of the evecalled, under circumstances well calculated ning meeting was much increased by the atis governed by no regular prejudices; yet with to flatter an honest pride in him, he will do tendance of the Mt. Pleasant Musical Band. At the close of each speech, it played one of

in the Senate was hostile to any action upon ers equally appropriate. The dawn of our success will soon lend its saffron tints to this subject. His policy of courre will not suit the Bentonian party.
What of Texas? It is difficult to say .--

We presume Mr. Calhoun will not hesitate to co-operate with the President on this subject. We would now humbly suggest, since the free states are unworthy to supply tify the nomination unanimously.

The appointment is just the thing, regard to the 10th article of the treaty, be onsidered. Mr. Calhoun has announced his opinions, through the resolutions he forced the Senate to adopt some few years City Mills ... since. Slavery, according to these resolu- Corn Meal tions is protected by the American flag, the stamp of "property" on the American slave, is like the mark on the brow of Cain---he bears it with him wheresoever he goes or may be carried. The laws of foreign nations that would enfranchise a slave carried by act of Providence within their jurisdiction, are violations of our rights, and just cause of war. Such is Mr. Calhoun's position. If he maintains it, there must be war, Great Britain will never assent to it.

Can any man now show reason why Mr. Tyler, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay might not join forces for the overthrow of Van Baren? Mr. Clay in South Carolina.

The Clay Committee of Correspondence of Charleston, have issued an adddress to the pople of the State, in which they inveigh severely against the "Northern man with Southern principles." They are unwilling to trust him either on the subject of a tariff, or their "peculiar domestic institutions." Can South Carolina, they ask, "trust her domestic institutions to those who traffic in, and nake capital of dangerous excitements, and do not scruple to throw a fire-brand into the Reans sacred edifice of constitutional Oovernment, if by so doing, they can lure to their aid any of those wild and reckless machinators of evil, who now perplex our General Coun-

Again: "Let those who are opposed to excessive duties, remember that they have, in the sincerity and moderation of our candid-We learn that the steamboat Clipper, one ate a guaranty for the wise and equitable ad. justment of this question, for outweighing swivel, by which a man, standing on board that have not ceased to praise the policy of

> On both those points, they think they can Buren. Tas ted subjectif I dates you

My FRIENDS-Painful experience having the Legislature or virginia, in royal their turer, in the cause of the suffering and the dumb, I am under the necessity of retiring from the field, and expect to return to my wife and children in the East, on the 1st of next month.

Several hundred dollars are yet due to me from my subscribers. I need every dollar Buckwi "If gentlemen will not allow us to have BLACK SLAVES, they must let us have WHITE ONES, for WE CANNOT CUT OUR PHEWOOD, AND BLACK OUR SHOEM, AND HAVE OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS WORK IN THE KITCHEN."

that they too might be received under the paper to those who are in arrears. Will paper to those who are in arrears. Will you send me the money, that I may pay my debts before I leave? The time is short—let these resolutions, but not for the reception there be no delay.

The bills sent, include payment for the Philanthropist to the 18th of next month; after which, it will be continued by Dr. Bai-

And there was an end of it. The same still go up in united orisons to the Father game that was played in the Senate.—Vir- of Mercies, that He will hasten the coming

The Mt, Pleasant Meeting.

This was one of the most large, interest ing, and enthusiastic Liberty meetings even held in the county. We hail it as an inlication of the rapid progress of our principles, -- as an occasion which served to "grapnle" together as "with hooks of steel." earts of the Liberty men-as the successful initiatory of a series of meetings destined to effect an important change in the popular sentiment of old Hamilton. At an early hour on one of loveliest days

of the spring, the people began to assemble. They came up from every direction. The country sent up its farmers-Sharon was Burlington sent her sons and daugh-Mr. Duncan arose in reply to Mr. Elmer; ters-Millcreek was never bettter represenhood and woman.'

Before entering on the business of the

day, the blessing of just God was invoked Those who have kept an eye on the relations between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Tyler, christian nobility. The labors of the seay a short and convincing speech from Mr. Lewis, showing the digniall'eyes. It was indeed a triumph of oratory which can never be won by a man whose soul is not as lofty as his deeds are generous. touching narrative, without feeling his heart beat high with patriotic desire to free his other speakers. Messrs. Benton, Birney,
"This is an appointment on which we can Vancey, Buffum, and Chase, addressed the onscientiously congratulate the country.— meeting during the day and eveneing. These lowever, we may have differed from this speeches abounded with wit, argument, im-What will become of the Oregon question those glorious airs, dedicated the world over under the auspices of Mr. Calhoun? His to Liberty. First we had "Scots wha hae" wi' Wallace bled;" then the "Star Spangled position is known. His speech a year ago Banner;" then "Hail Columbia;" and oththe political heavens, and then we shall be able to sing with truth that fine air,

"Behold! how brightly breaks the morning." I must not forget to add that the usual hospitality of the citizens of Mt. Pleasant was extended to the strangers present. Our horses and ourselves were well taken care

COMMERCIAL.

Of the Flour, Grain, and Provision Market, of this city. CINCINNATI, March 8, 1844.

FLOUR AND MEAL.
.....bbl.\$3 72 @ 3 78bush. 31 @ GRAIN.bush. SEEDS. Seed-Flax bush.

PROVISIONS.

-Mess bbl. 6 50 @ Prime " 4 00 @ Dried cwt. 4 00 @ Tongues...... doz. 3 00 Bulk—Shoulders, 2 -Shoulders, * 2 @ 3 @ 3400 Rump and Chine ... 5 00 @ Prime Leaf lb. 53@

No. 2------Bread-Pilot in boxes - " .. bush. 75 @ OILS. 75 @ 75 @ -Havanna White ... lb. 61@ 61@ 9 @ - @ 14 @ Havanna Brown.... " New Orleans-----Brazil White----

Brazil Brown------Boston Crushed-----Boston Powdered ... MOLASSES: 27 @ 35 @ Sugar House.....gal. SALT. -Kanawha...... bush. 20 @

Butter-Fresh, single lb., Eggs, fresh, per doz. Lard, per lb.

Beef, single quarter, per lb.

Dressed Turkeys.... Peaches, per peck,\$8 @ \$1 00 \$2 50 @ \$3 00

FLOUR—The price has varied but little during the week and the market has been quite active most of the time.-Sales at the canal of 500 to 1000 bbls each day, at prices varying from \$3.70 to 3.78. The recuipts by can ing the week have been large.

City Mints—There have been some sales of city milk Flour at \$3.78a3.90; a sale of 500 bbis on Monday at \$3.

WHEAT—The receipts of wagon have been small du ing the week. The largest receipts have been by the Whitewater canal. 75c is paid for wheat. FLAX-SEED remains as last quoted, 85 to 90c per bush Pork-The quantity of Pork in market is bee

transactions of the week small. Bacon-We have no occasion to change our figures for Bacon. The quantity in market is increasing exery day.

There have been some transactions for shipment at our

LARD-The market shows some activity and sales ar ade frequent. We heard of a sale of 1000 kegs on Saturday, at 5 c. Some holders refuse that price.

BEEF-Our quotations of beef are nearly nominal, as the market is very dull, nothing doing in any description of Beef. Holders nominally ask the prices at which Quote.

SEEDS—Clover seed has been more in demand for the

past week than for the week previous; we now quote it at \$4.50a4-62 from wagons; and \$5.00 from store. Good seed sells quick at the latter price. The receipts of the past week have been small and the sales considerable. Timothy remains as last quoted, there is a good demi at those prices.

CRANBERRIES—The season for cranberries is nearly

past and it is difficult to find a good article in store or

is a good demand and prices of last week are well sur tained.

FLOUR.—The flower market was more active, and a

shade of improvement in the price—sales of 1000 bbls at \$3.65a3.70 and \$3.75. About 11,000 bbls are in store for the opening of the Canal.

CHEESE—There have been no arrivals of this article furing the week, and the stock on hand is gradually di-

have been in the city, and closed out some remnants o There have also been sales to some extent, to the city and river trade at previous quotations, say 4\subsection for casks 5a5\subsection for boxes, tho' it requires a very good article to

command the out side figures.

Sugar.—The receipts for the past week, have been moderate, say 100 to 150 hhds. The transactions of the week have been in small quantities, and the prices of the week have been as last quoted. The supply continu

within the week, mostly for city orders. The prices re main unchanged, and the market firm. The receipts have been moderate. Price 27a29c. COFFEE-The market appaers less firm than last week,

and we do not hear of much doing. The supplies on hand is large, and the demand limited. We have our figires as last week, 7a7tc. pr. lb. FEATHERS-The demand is still good, although we have heard of no transactions. The prices of last week, have been fully sustained—sales from wagon, at 20a23, from

store at 24a25c.

BALTIMORE, March 7th .- There had been a decline n Howard street FLOUR; and sales were made at \$4.56. White Corn sold at 38c per bushel; and Yellow at 42c .-Small sales of prime Cloverseed were made at \$6. Bacon was in very fair demand, at last previous quotation Prime Meats were exceedingly dull. Holders, generally of No 1 Western, good, in kegs, asked 64c per lb.

BOSTON, March 4th .- FLOUR-The market has exhibited a very languid demand. The sales being confined almost exclusively to a home trade Transacti Genesee \$5a5.25; and 5.37 for Fancy; Ohio \$5.12\a5.25. Provisions-There have been some extensive ope ns in bbl Pork during the nest week. The ar are, extra clear \$12.50a13. The market for Lard has al

so acquired a firmness—sales at 6 a6 a6. OIL-Transactions to some extent in American Lin eed Oil at 85c cash. FEATHERS-Some transactions at 25 to 39c for Live Geese, western.

NEW YORK, March 5th .- FLOUR-There is very little doing in bread stuffs and prices are nominally un-changed. Genesse and Michigan, good brands, are \$4.94; Ohio. common brands. 4.87‡. SEEDS—We notice further sales of 50 bbls at 9½c per liband 50 bbls at 10c.

OIL—American Linseed, sales 8000 gals. at 85c. PROVISIONS—There was not much doing in Ohio Pork.
The market stands nominally at \$7.62a9.62—600 bbls of naval mess was sold at \$9.75, and 250 bbls of thin mess at 89.00a9.25. Lard is in good request-we note sales o 1287 kegs at 6a61. 287 kegs at 0a0‡.
PITTSBURGH, March 6th. The weather was very

fine, and the prospect for business good. There was 8 feet of water in the Ohio, and a fair opening for the Alleghany trade. CINCINNATI, March 11th WHITE WATER CANAL RECEIPTS. 1181 bbls
Flour; 12 do Lard; 14 do Clover seed; 2 do Tallow; 3 do Beef; 17 do Eggs; 1 do Oil; 110 hhds Bacon; 4 kegs Lard; 21,876 lbs bulk Pork; 1,350 do Lard; 370 do Cotton

WHITE WATER CANAL RECEIPTS, for March, 7th, 8th and 9th. 37 cords wood; 2153 bush Corn; 850 do Wheat; 11 do Dried Apples; 109 bbls Lard; 102 do Flour; 22 bbis Eggs; 7 kegs Lard; 4 cans Butter; 1 can Tailow; 1 bbl Flax seed; 10 bush Corn meal; 2 sacks green Apples; 479 lbs l'eathers and Cotton Yarn; 1500 lbs Furni-

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND

TEACHERS.

IT IS a well known fact that children acquire all their had habits of reading, in making their first attempts to read. These may easily be prevented. The plan by which so desirable an end may be atrained, is presented in Sander's Series of School Books; comprising Sander's Primary School Primer;

do School Reader, First Book;
do School Reader, First Book;
Second do;

do do Fourth do;
do Spelling Book.

The truth of the above assertion is certified to by hundreds of Practical Teachers, who use them exclusively. They are being generally introduced—having recently been adopted in the schools of Cincinnati, Pleasant Hill, Hamilton, Oxlord, Middletown, Franklin, Lebanon, Dayron, Piqua, Columbus, Newark, Lancaster, Steubenville, &c., Ohio; Madison, New Albany, Jeffersonville, Rising Sun, &c., Ind.; Lexington, Frankfort, Covington, Newport, &c., Ky., Pittsburgh, (exclusively) Allegheny city, Birningham, &c., Pa.; Wheeling, &c., Va.; twenty-five counties in the State of N. York, &c., &c., &c.
Such is the increasing populapity of these books, that, in order to prevent their adoption, the publishers of these

counties in the State of N. York, &c., &c.
Such is the increasing populapity of these books, that
in order to prevent their adoption, the publishers of those
in use, are endeavoring to imitate them, so far as they
know how, by remodeling their booke and conforming
them to the same plan. In the undertaking, however,
the imitators have fallen into some gross blunders, arising, doubtless, from the superficial view taken of the original. But as the remodeled books "cannot be used
with former editions." an excellent opportunity presents
with former editions." an excellent opportunity presents
with MOORE & CO,
Booksellers & Stationers,

MAY 13

AN ATTRACTIVE BOOK FOR YOUTH, AN ATTRACTIVE BOOK FOR YOUTH.

STORIES IN CHEMSTRY—GIVEN IN VERSE.

By C.W. SAUNDERS, Author of series offschool Res.

This interesting book is calculated to acquaint youth with the simple facts connected with Chemistry—facts that even children can understand. It is rendered attractive by being connected with a story, and given in verse, thus:

we by being connected while the constraint of the lovely bow that looks so bright,
And sweeps along through beaven's blue plain,
Is formed by myrial rays of light.
Refracted by a shower of rain."
Price 25 cents.
WM. H. MOORE & Co.,
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FOR SALE. BY the subscriber, 1280 acres of land, between two or three hundred acres improved; 2 orchards, 10 acres each; about 150 acres in meadow; 10 locations with houses, stables &c. I will try to suit purchasers, in all or part of the above farms. They all the adjoining each other, about 12 miles west of Aurora, Ripley county, Ia.

OBADIAH STEIVEN, Marcha Hill, Dearborn Co, Ia.

to adegative.

tanzas, ther inas conhe City ir hun-

age. arrived

Dignity! What complexity of meaning in this mysterious word! Let us try to unravel it First, then, as to Dignity of Mein .- This is a compound of solemnity, inertness, and dulness; fortune." and has its foundation in what Doctors call, the lymphatic temperament. The dignified man is never restless; vivacity, he eschews; his step soporous; his face, in its repose and meditative and goes for "political action," as well as "mer the act of chewing the cud. A joke is object of have to find with the paper is, it is only semi-"his implaceable disgust." If he laughs, it is by monthly, Try it every week, friends. accident, and the process is carried on in the inner man. He speaks always, as one risen from

Dignity.

This is the dignified man, and his qualities fit him pre-eminently to take the chair; for when there, owing to the vis inertialby which he is governed, he is apt to stey there; and nothing is more desirable in a presiding officer, than stillness, and an absence of all emotion.

Next, we have the Dignity of the Tripod .-This shows itself under various forms. Generally it may be defined to be, the Mask of Dulness: a Substitute for Brains. Standing upon dignity is a common practice with gentlemen of the quill; albeit, no one ever thinks of standing on his Dignity, while he has anything else to plant his feet upon. "Silent contempt" is the usual form under which the Dignity of the Tripod apor a large circulation obtained by good luck, or a conductor who by clique-adulation has swelled, in his own estimation, to the dimensions of a genius,-it wraps itself up in the Dignity of silent contempt. The proverb, "A still tongue makes a wise head," seldom applies in these cases: a more pertinent maxim would be, a still tongue saves a fool's head. This kind of Digmity is a wonderful convenience. It is the refuge of every man, worsted in argument, or unable to defend himself by his wits. There is

be yea, and your nay, nay," he esteems a vulgar were no actors, and his polite circumlocution leaves you in doubt whether he really believes there is such a thing as responsibility.

Were there no other censors of public morals in the world, than such as these, Virtue would the two classes of facts, much more is soon slink away, tongueless and palsied, and Vice, marked and much more weighty, than their Nor did I feel any compunction of conwith brow of brass, would command universal agreement, hence the argument destroys science in selling my slaves previously to

respect.

But, all these kinds of Dignity are impostures Real Dignity consists in elevation of sentiment. which springs from the love of truth and practice of virtue. The man who loves Truth supreme ly, and follows its dictates, has allied himself with Omnipotence, and leaning upon the arm of his Maker, moves in a sphere above the influence of petty animosities grovelling views and quack-pretensions.

A Troublesome Habit.

The correspondent of the Newark Advertises speaking of Mr. Seymour, of Connecticut, says he has a most unfortunate habit of soliloquizing audibly, and he gives a specimen of it.

"Anxious to "be sure he is right," he is continually asking himself in an under tone, unconscious that his thoughts find utterance-"How shall I vote on this question?" "I wonder what my constituents think of it?" "I should like ow how Simons and Stuart are a going to did Catlin vote?" And so on, until his name is and similar cases. reached, does the intelligent representative of the classic soil of New Haven soliloquise.

The only difference, we presume, between Mr.

Security in Slave-States.

joyed among slaves. They were so happy, so honest, so attached, that people never thought in his State of having locks to their doors.

A friend of ours, who was lately in Georgia, painful illustration of the constant peril attendant on slaveholding, could not be furnished.

Mr. You are hereby summoned to ren-dezvous at Russels gate on Saturday evening next, 27th inst, at seven o'clock to patrol.

Savannah, Jan. 25th, 1844.

annot see _____ to ascertain whether or not gave it to you; and for fear that he has not her or not so, I new summons you to patrol this eve-at 7 o'clock on horseback; also to patrol

clause was the Constitutional one; but, having occasion, in the publication of our articles on the own price. And the British Government gives Compromises of the Constitution, to re-examine countenance to their selfishness. A writer in our ground and the record of the debates in the the Jamaica Journal shows clearly how unavail-

Federal Convention, we confess, that we find ing must be all such schemes. The sum total nothing in the proceedings of that body, in re- of African laborers imported into the Colonies lation to the provision moved by Mr. Butler, after three years' effort, and an outlay of £152,positive enough to warrant a settled belief that 000, is but 4,500, or 1,500 per year. While the our former position is the true one. We have natural increase of Jamaica is reckoned at a bout 16,000 per annum, and this comes without noney and without price. Another thing to be deprecated is, the evil influence of this ignorant. depraved, heathen people, thus imported, on the me-population.

> The English papers are beginning to speak out plainly upon this subject, and attribute to the mis conduct, and selfishness of the planters themselves, the evils of which they complain.

Philanthropy. The Cincinnati Enquirer speaks in terms of nigh praise of the act of Dr. Brisbane, emancipating his slaves.

"This," it remarks, "is philanthropy and pat riotism in its purity—it needs no loud mouthed praise or fulsome eulogy, for it speaks of itself, as a fugitive slave—for where there is doubt,
Liberty, and not Slavery, must have the benefit
do patriots of the Union. Dr. Brisbane is a man almost to the near than it is production in the contract of the human mind, and of all sects.

Yours

Yours

Yours ore eloquently and more to the heart than it is among ten thousands, and we doubt if there is so far as it possibly can have any influence, an instance in our history of the owner of slave as exhibited in the Bible argument, it deproperty disposing of it, obtaining the money enjoying it for a period, and then becoming s obtaining the money, convicted of having done injustice as to re-pur-chase again, and by setting free, effectually rob himself of the greater portion, if not all, his

Pennsylvania Freeman.

The "Pennsylvania Freeman" is the title of beautiful anti-slavery paper, just started at Philis measured, and funereal; his aspect, trist and adelphia. It is to be published semi-monthly. abstractedness, reminds you of old Brindle, in al sussion." This is right. The only fault we

Bible Argument in behalf of Slavery

Nearly the whole of the Bible argument behalf of modern slavery, is merely verbal criticism—the weakest of all kinds of evidence in support of an alleged historical fact. This argument, however, assumes a great variety of forms, while each form, if duly examined, will be found to exhibit only

its weakness and fallacy.

I. The primary meaning of the words which we translate servant, in the He brew. and Greek, and Latin languages, equivalent to our English word slave: therefore, say the advocates of slavery, the word ser vant, in almost every case when it occurs in the Bible, is to be taken in this sense, and in this sense only. The fourth command-ment, and divers passages of the New Tespears. If a Press has a great business patronage, tament, are thus pressed into the service Hence, the disgrace which is attached to the word servant in some portions of the free States, when applied to persons of the most respectable and promising character, is only one of the many thousand examples of the corrupting and degrading influence of slavery.

II. Impartiality and honesty and simplicity form most distinguishing characteris-tics of sacred history. Hencethe Holy Ghost, in giving the lives of good men, informs us that they also on many cocasions, gave ample proof that they were

III. The argument at other times assumes maxim. He always speaks of acts, as if there the form of analogical reasoning; but in every one of these cases, when the particular facts in Bible history, and the supposed parallel facts in the history of modern slatself, and something more.

Hence, further, Moses, in giving a code of laws for the Isralites, just delivered from slavery must also have given a code of laws main in the neighborhood of their old acto regulate the slave-trade, and the do- quaintances and not to break up family relamestic government of slaves. The argument in this form is about as conclusive as then market value, to a neighbor and conif from the universality of any other violation of the moral law,—such as profane swearing adultery, dwelling, or highway robbery,—we should infer that the governvote.—What had I better do? Suppose I vote ment and discipline of the church of God, yea, why my constituents may not like it; if I vote nay, why they may not like that either." n what had I better do?" Let's see, how their violations of the moral law in these fore I became dissatisfied with myself for

it exists in the United States, are very far Seymour and the rest of the members is, he speaks from attempting to defend it as a whole. It any reasonable arrangement. I was, howout, while they only think. We should like to may be that slavery can be in some particular, ever, too fully convinced of the wrong I had have heard the inward soliloquizing of the North- lar cases, without any violation of the mor- perpetrated, to be satisfied to retain the ern serviles, on the late vote renewing the gag. al law, -slavery is not a sin per se. It is avails of the sale. I accordingly executed Mr. Hammett of Mississippi in the late debate which they propose to defend. The whole amount I had received for these slaves, and on the rules boasted of the sense of security en- of the argument, viewed in this connection appropriated to charitable uses any profits I theatres, and in some cases even by men ancipation in some practicable mode. and magistrates called christians, in behalf tinuing to press the matter, I at length furnishes us with an odd illustration of this of private brothels. Reform the thing, say succeeded in obtaining a bill of sale for all state of security. A relative, with whom he was its advocates, and present it in its original but one woman and her two children, (whom staying, received one evening a summons to purity, and it is a good and necessary thing. I could not possibly obtain,) by paying conturn out on patrol duty. "There," said he, "look But the result of all such attempts to reform siderably more than I had sold the slaves another summons, and publish them in your abplained of and acknowledged, are radical and the said it jestingly, but our friend took him at his word, and brought away

another summons, and publish them in your abplained of a doubt, that the evils complained of and acknowledged, are radical without my getting the slaves, although I fellow, steel twisted, and made of horsesteam-whistle, a real nine foot beast of a without my getting the slaves, although I fellow, steel twisted, and made of horsesteam-whistle, a real nine foot beast of a sufficient time. Two years elapsed, however, steam-whistle, a real nine foot beast of a sufficient time. Two years elapsed, however, steam-whistle, a real nine foot beast of a sufficient time. Two years elapsed, however, steam-whistle, a real nine foot beast of a sufficient time. Two years elapsed, however, steam-whistle, a real nine foot beast of a sufficient time. Two years elapsed, however, steam-whistle, a real nine foot beast of a sufficient time. Two years elapsed, however, steam-whistle, a real nine foot beast of a sufficient time. Two years elapsed, however, steam-whistle, a real nine foot beast of a sufficient time. Two years elapsed, however, steam-whistle, a real nine foot beast of a sufficient time. Two years elapsed, however, steam-whistle, a real nine foot beast of a sufficient time. Two years elapsed, however, steam-whistle, a real nine foot beast of a sufficient time. Two years elapsed, however, steam-whistle, a real nine foot beast of a sufficient time. Two years elapsed, however, steam-whistle, a real nine foot beast of a sufficient time. Two years elapsed, however, steam-whistle, a real nine foot beast of a sufficient time. Two years elapsed, however, steam-whistle, a real nine foot beast of a sufficient time. Two years elapsed, however, steam-whistle, a real nine foot beast of a sufficient time. at that, and that too," [pulling from his pocket in all these cases, proves beyond the for, and nearly double their market value at friend took him at his word, and brought away Bring any one of them, in all things, to the up in full of all demand. It became evident with steel springs."

the papers with him. Here they are, and a more least of the moral law, and it must cease to to me that they would never be sent, and a A great many anece exist. The very fundamental principle, few weeks ago I went for them myself. I personal bravery. We should like to see even the abstract principle as explained by took them to Savannah, Georgia, and there that man who would deliberately allow a the advocates themselves, and which is attempted to be defended in the case of slavery; -viz. that one man may become the chattel of another man—this one fundamen-tal and favorite principle, when examined fully in the abstract, will be found to be in

direct opposition to the whole moral law. All the comments, which have been given y these Bible-argument men, on the porions of the Mosaic institutions, which are posed to refer to slavery, as also the st of their explanations of the instructions most of their explanations of the instructions man, still remains from choice, in Carolina, which are given by Apostles to masters and preferring to risk the laws of the state, to servants, amount just to this: These laws and these Apostolic directions are some within my control. I presume her age and

regulations betwixt the moral law and cor-rupted public opinion. Even when Jehovah himself gives laws for the regulation of hu-

Verbal criticism is a nonie and important than unjust weath. I dare not soast of the following resolutions department of general literature; and it is what I have done, for "by the grace of GOD, intimately and inseparably connected with I am what I am." But I cannot forbear to the development of the powers of the human say that; if other-slaveholders would do the of tha audience to hear him at a sudsequent mind, in the formation and modification of same thing, they would be infinitely hapmeeting, he would endeavour to illustrate artuculate language, in all the changes of the pier than the title of Master can ever make and enforce them: ever changing states of human society.—
He nee genuine verbal criticism will always be useful, and will always command respect when used in its proper sphere, and by men who really understand what a generalprinciple is, and are moreover capable of applyincorp betract principle to the common business of the state o ing an abstract principle to the common busi-ness of life. But in this so called Bible arples of the degrading influences of slavery.

grades even the moral law, and the moral perfections of Jehovah. In fine, as a logical argument, the whole is no more convin cing than an attempt made by a professed astronomer would be to ascertain the distances and magnitudes of the heavenly bo dies, by an examination of the prices current as they are published in the daily papers of Cincinnaii and Liverpool and Calcutta.

Rare Disinterestedness. The following correspondence will full

explain itself: OFFICE OF SATURDAY VISITER, Baltimore, Feb. 19th, 1844,

Dr. BRISBANE: Dear Sir,-Having learned that you are in town, awaiting the arrival of certain slaves from South Carolina, whom you have re-purchased for the purpose of freeing and ocating in Ohio, you will oblige me by giving me the facts of the case for publication in my paper-looking, as I do, upon the movement as one of those exhibitions of self-sacrifice, rare indeed in the annals of

With sentiments of warmest esteem Yours, &c. J. E. SNODGRASS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20th, 1844.

Dr. SNODGRASS: Dear Sir,-Your polite note requesting ne to give the facts in relation to the emancipation of my slaves would be politely an swered in the negative, were I to consult ltogether my personal connection with the subject. But as I pesume your purpose is to present the case as one that ought to be imtated, and having myself acted altogether from a conviction of duty which ought to apply to others as well as myself, I cannot illow a feeling of modesty to make me decline giving you the facts you ask for.

In the year 1835 I was editing a paper so the city of Charleston, in which I advocated the right of man to hold property in his felnone so violent, that he is not apt to take shelter under it, when over-matched.

There is still another species of Dignity—we mean, the Dignity of a Refined Taste. A man clothed with this, is full of overflowing charity.—Such a horror does he entertain of a bad act, him him, passes for a misfortune, or an imprudence. Plain words are impolite. If ever he ventures a rebuke, it is light as a snow flake. "Letyour yea be yea, and your nay, nay," he esteems a vulgar

To a great extent, under the influence of the common depravity of human nature, of human nature, of human nature of south Carolina. The prosecution of the discussion of the depray over looks these important characteristics of sactive of south Carolina. The prosecution of the discussion of the defender of modern slavery over looks these important characteristics of sactive of South Carolina. The prosecution of the discussion of the defender of modern slavery over looks these important characteristics of sactive and contents, and cried out full of sorrow: "Alas! they are only Pearls!" If you, or any dear friend are about to give your sack, saw the contents, and cried out full of sorrow: "Alas! they are only Pearls!" If you, or any dear friend are about to give your sack, saw the contents, and cried out full of sorrow: "Alas! they are only Pearls!" If you, or any dear friend are about to give your sack, saw the contents, and cried out full options and cried out full of sorrow: "Alas! they are only Pearls!" If you, or any dear friend are about to give your sack, saw the contents, and cried out full options. The fourth of the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the discussi was out of the question in South Carolina, I therefore determined to leave the State an find a home where I would not myself be a slave. Unconvinced of the moral turpitude of relation between master and slave, I revery, are examined in detail, the result will be found to be, that the difference betwixt was an abolitionist—an epithet I regarded with as much odium as did any one else .my leaving the state. I was sorry to part IV. Slavery was of early origin-it was with them, but I regarded it as one of those iniversal among all heathen nations—some events that circumstances render necessary domans, in the days of the Apostles, had as indeed my doubts in regard to the character many as 20,000 slaves; Therefore, it must of the institution, did not amount to any have been in the church of God, both under conviction, and I was rather disposed to the old and new disposition; - and the Apos- to think there was more of feeling than of tles in organizing churches through the sound judgment in my doubt. Sometime whole empire, must have considered it a I had doubts and sometimes I had none. matter both of prudence and duty not to sold them at a time when the subject of its say anything either in public or in primorality did not just then agitate my mind rate, directly or indirectly, against slavery. and yet with a determination to go on in the

investigation of the subject. For the purpose of having the slaves re tions, I sold them considerably below nexion. When I moved to Ohio, I carefully investigated the whole question. In the course of eighteen months I became thoroughly satisfied that to hold slaves was a wrong to man and a sin against God. At once I emancipated the two or three slaves I had reserved. It was not long beselling the others. This soon amounted to V. All who live in free States, and have as a conviction that I ought to get them back

yet attempted to defend or excuse slavery as if possible. I failed, at that time, to obtain them. Their master was unwilling to make only the abstract proposition, viz. the legal a deed, placing in the hands of trustees an relation between master and servant, - amount of real estate equivalent to the is the same substantially, which has been had ever derived from that species of proused from time immemorial, both in heathen perty. The property placed in trust, was and christian countries, in behalf of public to be appropriated to the objects of em-I cleared them for Baltimore, and am here now awaiting their arrival with intention baby.

To embitter domestic life, maintain your Ohio, and placing them in a situation where epinion on all small matters at the point of they can improve their condition. When first negotiated for them, I executed in Ohio, a deed of emancipation and recorded it regularly in the clerk's office. They are there-

fore free, since they are no longer subject to the laws of Carolina which forbid emanci-

pation. One of the number, an elderly wo-

kind of intermediate, half-way, prudential good character will be sufficient protection, regulations betwirt the moral law and cor-Tam happy, dear sir, to have had opportunited public opinion. Even when Jehovah himself gives laws for the regulation of human society, he must degrade and set aside the emoral law in particular cases, as human the case of the Sabbath, and other moral and perpetual, and Divine institutions.—

There is an impiety in explanations of this kind, which have been given by men of otherwise high standing, which ought to be alarming to themselves and theirfriends.

Verbal criticism is a noble and important department of general literature; and it is what I have done, for by the grace of GOD,

Suffer me to add here, that I much admire ness of life. But in this so called Bible argument, this noble department of general literature, has been degraded and misapplied, and is of no manner of use, but to ums in this age of editorial servility, ought furnish another of the many thousand examto meet the approbation of every true lover, of his country, and give an extensive circu-Slavery every where—even when cher-ished in mere thought and abstraction—de-among citizens of all parties and christians

Yours very respectfully, Wm. HENRY BRISBANE.

Since we received this noble-souled letter from Dr. Brisbane, his slaves (or rather freeman) arrived, and after a few hours delay, started in the cars for Cincinnati. We called to see them—and oh! how their appearance constrasted with that of such of their less fortunate fellow-beings who take their in the Spanish also, affords an auspicious departure from that same stigmatised Pratt street-those victims of that execrable love of gain, which has erected the various slave prisons that have outraged the better feel-

ings of our citizens, so long.
The group in question was comsposed of both sexes and all ages, from a blind grandmother of full seventy years and a father and mother about fifty, to children of three or fours years, apparently.—They seemed overjoyed at the prospect before them, and talked in tearful raptures of "Mossa's kindness!" And well they may. We kindness!" And well they may. We contess that we have no language sufficiently forceful to make known our admiration Dr. Brisbane's course in this marvellous movement! We feel the deepes in it, and and do hope that he may find it convenient, very soon, to report progress, while more fully and less reservedly portraying the cir-cumstances of these his doings for consci-

Where is the East!' inquired the mistress of a school, of one of her young pupils, whom she she was questioning on the situations of the points-North, South, East, and West. "In the jug!" quickly answered the little geographer.

ence's sake?

THE HUNGRY ARAB. -- An Arab was lost in the desert. For two days, he found nothing to eat and in danger of death from starvation, until, finally, he discovered a fountain from which travellers were accustumed to water their camels. Near the fountain, laying upon the sand, he saw a leather sack. "God be praised!,' said he, as he raised and felt of it--"these are, I believe, dates, or nuts of some kind. Oh, how I will strengthen and refresh myself upon them!" In this sweet hope, he opened the

Q. Have you attended any, and what law lectures? A. I have attended to many

legal lectures, when I have been admonished by police magistrates for kicking up rows in the streets, pulling off knockers, &c What is a real action? A. An action brought in earnest, and not by way of a joke

know, but would lay a case before a blacksmith. Q. What steps would you take to dissolve

en injunction? A. I should put it into some very hot water, and let it remain there until it was melted. Q. What are post nuptial articles? A

Q. What is simple larceny? A. Picking pocket of a handkerchief, and leaving ourse of money behind.

A man with eleven daughters was lately complaining that he found it hard to live.
'You must husband your time," said the other and then you will do well enough." "I could do much better," was the reply, "if could husband my daughters."

A FOREIGNER'S DESCRIPTION OF AN AMERI-CAN .- The Foreign Quarterly has the following elegant description: "As yet, the American is horn-handed, and pig-headed, hard; preserving, unscrupulous, ready for all weathers, with an incredible genus for lying, a vaity, elastic beyond comprehension the hide of a bufialo, and the shriek of a

A great many anecdotes are related of woman to catch him making mouths at her

the bayonet. "Just see how that cur-dog pulls back from the cart. He don't seem to like being tied in that way, no how, does he!"

"I don't know, old man, he seems to be very strongly attached to it."—Stolen. Durt.-There was a duel on Sunday, be preferring to risk the laws of the state, to leaving her husband and son, who are not swords; each of the parties were wounded -slightly .- N. O. Pic., Feb. 6.

The Liberty Party.

This party has held several meetings

Resolved, that the system of negro slave Resolved, That two distinct races of men,

iike the white and the black, whose natural qualities are so repugnant to each other, one of which has been for ages in a state of slavery to the other, cannot live together in the same community in peace and harmony, upon terms of equality.

Resolved, That emancipation with separa-

tion, would result in the ultimate destrucof the black race, by gradual consuming de-

Resolved, That emancipation and separa-

tion ought to be pari passu.

Resolved, That the black population of the United States cannot be colonized in Africa. Resolved, That the abolition of slavery in the British West India Islands, which is soon to be followed by a like measure in the French and Danish Islands, and proba-

Resolved, That our National Government be requested to open a correspondence with the English and French Governments for the purpose of ascertaining what facilities they will afford to encourage the emigration of our black population to their respective Islands.

The meeting then adjourned till Wednesday evening, at the Court house. -Gazette.

THE WORLD DESTROYED!!

IT is a common adage, that a world of sin is committed, and in the common acceptation of the mitted, and in the common acceptation of the term, we say that a WORLD of distress, misery and disease has been destroyed (during the last twelve months) by the use of 'Dr. HALSTEAD'S MAGNETIC REMEDIES.' We mean his Magnetic Ether, Galvanized Plaster, and Electric Pills, in which those vanized Plaster, and Electric Pills, in which those most powerful agents in nature, Electricity, Galvanism and Magnetism are so infused in other valuable agents, and the whole so arranged and chemically combined in a series of remedies, that they will remove disease, however settled and deep it may be seated, if the chill of death has not inflicted a mortal wound. Disease cannot hide away from such remedial agents as these—they will remove what no other combination of medicine can even approach. They enter by the circulating medium into the remotest part of the human system, and therefore come in immediate contact with disease.

CONSUMPTION has been called an incurable disease, and very properly so—but through the blessing

CONSUMPTION has been called an incurable disease, and very properly so—but through the blessing
of Providence, a remedy is at hand, that has, and
we trust, will remove Gonsumption in its three first
stages. Therefore, it can be no longer said in truth
that it is an incurable disease—for hundreds of witnesses that have been rescued, are now living monu
ments of its truth. A warning voice is now soundec,
forth to all those who have nassed the threshold ments of its truit. A warning voice is now sounder forth to all those who have passed the threshhold of the third stage. COME IN—ERE IT IS TOO LATE. We do say, and challenge contradiction, that the Consumption can be cured by the Magnetic Reme dies No. 1, expressly for lung affections, and nothing else. Price five dollars per package—consistin of Electric Pills, Magnetic Ether No. 1, and Galvanized Plaster.

If you, or any dear friend are about to give your pening the pores and producing a steady Galvanic action, which is a powerful auxiliary in removing lung affections. 3d, the Magnetic Ether No. 1, ex-

this, for we have hundreds of witnesses. For nervous fits, a never-failing cure, and for soreness and weakness of the splne. In diseases of females nothing has eyer proved so successful as these remedies. Recollect! the Galvanic Plaster is put over the diseased part, while the Electric Pills and Magnetic Ether are taken internally. Ether No. 2—an entirely different number from either of the others—is for Liver affections, Scrofula diseases, &c. This will dissolve tumors.remove humors, and cleanse the blood, in less than one half of the time that any 'sarsaparilla extract' or other compound known.can. These remedies are allowed to be the greatest disco-These remedies are allowed to be the greatest discovery made in modern science of medicine. A book of 48 pages, giving the history, discovery, and modus operandi of these scientific remedies, accompanies each package. One package lasts the patient from two to three weeks. One package Ether No. 1, for consumption &c., costs \$5.00; do. for nervous diseases, \$4.00, do. for liver and scrofulous diseases, \$4.00.

DO NOT PROCRASTINATE .- 'I am waiting DO NOT PROCRASTINATE.—'I am waiting to see their effect upon others," has been the language of too many. A promising young gentleman and lady, not far from this place, waited while one of their acquaintance was trying them, until they became satisfied from actual observation, that they were as good as recommended. They then sent for them, and sent a letter to the proprietors giving a statement of their situations. What was the result? They were pronounced beyond the reach of the remedies. They could not obtain them—for the wary proprietors do not wish to sell them to be taken by those whom they believe to be incurable.—[Rochester Democrat,

ROCHESTER (New York) Feb 14, 1841.

ROCHESTER (New York) Feb14, 1841.

DOCTOR HALSTEAD—

As a tribute of respect, and for the good of those similarly affected, I state that my brother called on you some time in December. 1840, and obtained a package of your remedies for me—I had no faith in them—and had it not been for the respective solicitations of my brothers and friends I should not have used it. I commenced as directed—took the Electric Pills and applied the Galvanized Plaster on or nearly all over the front of my elbest, and another on the spine between my shoulders, and took the Magnetic Ether number 1. By the way, I have not told you one word about my complaint. Why Sir—I have had a cough for some two years past, and the last six months very severe. About three months since, I have raised large quantities of yellow matter. My friends became much alarmed—physician after physician was tried—but all to no purpose, The Lily Syrup was taken with the like results—and several other remedies, but they only seemed to increase my difficulties. I suppose I was in a different stuation from most persons—critical, very critical was my situation—no physicians had any hope of me. I had night sweats—cold chills—severe cough—red spots upon my cheeks—and every other symptom of genolae consumption.

Butthrough the mercy of God, and your Magnetic remedies, I am restored to good health—mysel and friends believe that your remedies will cure when all others fait,

JANK MARIA STILLWELL, Clinton st.

Doctor HALSTEAD—

World, from the earliest time to the presented work in the distance of the source of the means of instruction in all our educational finstitu.

** * " (cancidate, D, P. President of the College and University.

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JANE MARIA STILLWELL, Clinton st.
Doctor Halatead's Megnetic Remedies are sold i
Cincinnati only at the Medicine Store of
SANFORD & PARK.

15, Fourth st. between Main & Sycamore.
Also, for sale by
Senton & Brodrick, Maysville, Ky.
Wm. Hughes & Co. Madison, Ind.
W. N. Haldeman, Literary Depot, 4th street, Louisville, Ky.

THE STATE OF OHIO, Elizabeth P. Crocket Petition for a

Is the title of the new Hymn Book got up and publish, ed under the supervision of the (Constitution) Gen eral Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and recomended by them to the Churches at their last meeting, held in Philadelphia in May 1843.

The book is published by Mark H. Newman 199 Bload way New York, and Wm. H. Moore and co., 110 Mains, Cincinnati, and since its publication last Spring has expring his expression. Josiah Crocket. Divorce.

THE above named defendant, Josiah Crocket, a non-résident of the State of Ohio, will take notice, that his wite, the above named complainant, has filed her bill against him, in the office of the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of Hamilton county, Ohio, praying for a divorce from him, alleging, as a ground therefor, that he has been willfully absent from her for more than three years, without providing any support for her or his children.

dren.
This cause will come on to be heard at the May term
of this Court, 1844.
JAC. W. PIATT, Clerk.
H. Hall, Sol. feb 29 6tw

ECLECTIC SCHOOL BOOKS. E Eclectic series of school books, are printed an published, only by Winthrop B. Smith, (late Tru and Smith.)
56. Main street, Cincinnati.

NOTICES FROM GREAT BRITAIN

It is not often that American School Books gain from ropean teachers, such unqualified approbation as the ices evince.

otices evince.

PROM MR. CAWHORN, OF NEWCASTLE, ENGLAND.
McGUFFEY'S READER, of the Eclectic Series, one of the most complete systems of instruction that I have examined. I have been a teacher in the north of have examined. I have been a teacher in the north of England for more than twenty years, and have had many opportunities of comparing Elementary books, but I have met with none that seem so likely to be as successful in promoting the cause of Education as these Readers.

The Legislator is applauded for bringing forward measures beneficial to the "public weal;"—but a larger debt of gratitude is due from the public, and particularly from in structors of youth, to Mr. McGuffey, for the great labor and pains in preparing such a series.

JOHN CAWHORN,

Principal of an Academy at New Castle, England.

Principal of an Academy at New Castle, England.

FROM MR. HODGSON, OF THE MCHS. INSTITUTE, LIVERPOOL.

I have examined the Eclectic School Books. They seem to me to be remarkably well adapted for the purposes of instruction. The lessons in McGuffey's Eclectic Readers, are very judicious—drawn up in an excellent spirit, and cannot fail to do much good.

W. B. HODGSON.

W. B. HODGSON.
Secretary of the Mechanics' Institute, Liverpool, E

land.

FROM MR. BIGGINS, OF SHEFFIELD, ENGLIND.

After a most careful reading of the Eclectic Readers, by Dr. McGuffey, I take great pleasure in giving my testimony in regard to their superior worth, and I have no esitation in pronouncing them superior to any works of the kind I have ever met with. HENRY BIGGINS,

Late teacher in the National Shool, Sheffield, Eng

FROM MR. SIMCOCK, OF SHELTON, ENGLAND.

SAMUEL SIMCOCK.
Superintendent of Bethesda School, Shelton. Principal of an Elementary School in Dundalk, fo

Principal of an Elementary sonce. ...

fifteen years.

I have examined the Eclectic Series of School Books, and give my full approbation of them. I consider that they are well adapted to the use for which they are designed, and much better than any we have in this country

WM. REILLY,

Tracker, Dundalk, Ireland

C. DONALDSON & CO.
MPORTERS and dealers in HARDWARE
and CUTLERY, STEEL, BRASS WARE and SADDLERY, in all their varieties. No. 24 Main Street Cincinnati. The subscribers have on hand a large assort

ment comprising most of the articles usually kept in their line, and it is their intention to keep their stock at all times amply replenished. They are selling at very moderate advance

only for Cash or undoubted credit—and feel confident that the quality of their goods and their prices will be found to be such, as to induce those who call once, to come again. C. ONALDSON, & C. aug 28-tf

NEW MUSIC BOOK IN PRESS.

NEW MUSIC BOOK IN PRESS.
WILL BE PUBLISHED IMMEDIATELY, A
NEW, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED
EDITION OF MASON'S SACRED HARP, VOL. II,
CONTAINING one hundred pages of matter, not contained in former editions. The revisions of the Second Volume of the Sacred Harp, have been thorough and
extensive—Indeed the Book has been re-modied throughout, and now possesses some entirely new features. The
NEW MUSIC introduced is of a high order—it has been
culled from an extensive range of Musical Literature, and
embraces many beautiful "Gemes" from the ancient masters—it is of a pleasing, attractive style, varied in character, and will be found easy of execution.
The insertion in this volume of the admirable system of
Elementary Principles, peculiar to the Miss Masons, cannot fail to render it particularly acceptable to teachers and
pupils, and the general modifications are calculated to
give the 2d volume a decidedly popular cast, and to render it a still greater favorite among the "lovers of Sacred
Music"

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with copies of the above valuable music work on application to

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MENT, AND INDIAN VEGETA-BLE ELIXIR. BLE ELIXIR.

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Contracted Cords and Muscles, &c. Testimony like the following, from living witnesses might be multiplied to a large volume, but our room will only admit the following. The Mayon of Hartford has certified to the characted

of Mr. Beebe, as below: HARTFORD, CT., May 8, 1843. lies a Cannibal." The inscription announced de it to be the Russians General Hannibal; but, as the Russians have no H. they change that letter almost always into K, and hence the extraordinary and not very flattering misnomer given to the deceas d warrior.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE FOR SALE.—A late number of the Louisville Journal contains four columns of advertisements of lots in that place for sale for taxes—no advertisement comprising more than four lines, most of them only two. In 1841, some one proposed buying Louisville and converting it into a farm; the editor of the Natchez Free Trader thinks he will now have a chance to purchase at least a large portion of it.

So long as rum is in hogsheads it can do not damage, but when it get into men's heads it plays the very—.

Punch gives some amusing proceeding in an examination of law students:

Q. Have you attended any, and what level and the state of the contains a time of the contains and the state of the contains and the state of the state of the state of the state of the contains and the state of the state

more exposure to the cold weather than heretofore. On important direction in the use of this valuoble Vegetabl Elixi and Liniment which should be observed by ever Elixi and Liniment which should be observed by every patient making use of the same, if they ever expect to be relieved from this horrid complaint, is a total abandonment, at once and forever, of the use of intoxicating drinks, and a cure my be relied on.

JEREMIAH T. BEEBE.

Verified, on oath, before James G. Belles, Justice of the Peace, May 8th, 1843.

I am acquainted with Mr. Jeremiah Beebe, the above deponent, and think his statement worthy of entire confidence. That part which relates to the course those must pursue who would obtain relief from the disease with which he has been so soverely afflicted, demands special attention.

Mayor of the City of Hartford.

To For sale in Cincinnati only by

SANFORD & PARK,

At their Western Depot of Valuable Medicines, No. 15

East Fourth at,

I made no difference in my diet or exercise, and had mu

WOOL.
WOOL.
Grocers & Commission Marchael, Wholesale The Grocers & Commission Merchants, Main Street. Cincinnati, will continue to pay lhe highest market price in cash, throughout the year for every description of Wool.

Those who may have the article for sale, will do we o call upon them before disposing of it elsewhere feb 14 d&wtf

HISTORICAL CHART. PRESENTING at one view the the is tory of the

BY A. S. Lyman.

By A. S. Lyman.

By A. S. Lyman.

From B. P. Aydellete, D. D. President of Wooward College, Cincinnati.

* * * "I consider this chart an invaluable addition on the means of instruction in all our educational institutions, from the Common School to the College and University.

B. P. Aydelforte."

From C. E. Stance, D. D. Professor of Exiting Missel Little

From S. Robinson, D. D., well known throughout h United States as a leading Historian.

"I would recommend Mr. Lyman's historical chart from a certain knowledge of its immesurable importance in acquiring distinct conceptions of history by methods which years of reading could not supply. If time is a treasure of greater value than wealth, when both are saved in conducting the studies of youth, we have geined a very high object. And I am pursuaded that this chart not only far excels every preceeding effort of the kind, but also that in one month, more competent knowledge of history can be gained by its inspection than in one year by any course of reading,

We cheerfully concur in the above opinion respecting Mr. Lyman's historical chart.

Principal of Female Collegiate Institute, Cin.

Principal of Female Collegiate Institute, Cin.

Principal of Female Institute for Young Ladies, Cin.

"In truth we can hardly conceive of a more pleasant employment, than to seatone's self in the centre of a roam, around which the world from the beginning to this day is hung up, and its nations, with their rise, and decline, and all important events in their exact order, visible at one view. making an impression that cannot be effaced. The chart may be had at the low price of six dollars.—We have no healtancy in commending to every family or person able te purchase it."—[Herald.]

The Charts may be seen at the finishing rooms on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, west side, 3d story over Graham's Paper Ware-house, feb 6.

way new York, and Wm. H. Moore and co., 110 Cincinnati, and since its publication last Spring ed through several targe editions. any of the 'Churches have adopted it and are without an (so far as we have been able to ascertain) please. i(so far as we have been able to ascertain)—it meets their wants far more completely er published, and must eventually be up by those for whom it was intended. It is different sizes 32 mo. 18 mo. and 11 mo no bound in cheap and fancy bindings. Whe copies are taken in a church at once, is fur ar rate than where less are taken. Prie New York and Cincinnati. A liberal to Book-sellers. Orders accompanied with be promptly attended to if addressed to WM. M. WM. w. Moore & Co. Main st. Cincinnati jan 29

THE CHURCH PSALMIST

DRUGS, PAINTS, DYERS' AND HATTER

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ARTICLES.
GEORGE H. BATES & CO., corner of Main
and Front ets, Cincinnati, Olito, are receiving
their Fall supply of Drugs, Paints, Oils, and article
used by Dyers and Hatters—all of the best qualin,
and for sale at low prices in quantities to suit parchasers. "Cash paid for Wheat, Flaxseed, Mustan
Seed, Henny Seed, Ginseng, Beeswax and Produce
prenerally."

enerally."

Dutch Madder in Casks, barrels and kegs, Dutch Madder in Casks, barrels and keys, Span, F. Judigo in ceroons and keys, Manilla Indigo in cases and kegs, Bengal Indigo in cases and kegs, Bengal Indigo in cases and kegs, Extract of Indigo in stone jars, Logwood, cut, in barrels and kegs, Do ground, do do, Fustic, do do do, Camwood, bolted, do do, Nicasagan ground, do do, Nicasagan ground, do do,

do, do, do, do, do, do, do, do, Nicaragua, ground, Hyper-Kic, do Brazil Wood, do Red wood, do Alum and Coperas Blue Vitriol

Cochineal in ceroons and kegs, Oil Vitrol in carboys and bottles Oil Vitrol in carboys and bottles
Aq.Fortis do do.
Muriatic Acid do do.
Extract of Logwood in boxes,
Alcohol in barrels and canisters, Alcohol in barrels and canisters, Verdigris in small balls, Shellac in cases and kegs, Sumac in barrels and kegs, Prusiate Potash do do, Bleaching Powders in casks and barrels. Red Tartar in barrels and kegs, Cream do do do, Press papers, large and small, Machine Cards, Brown's manuf, Emery, all numbers, Emery, all numbers, Glue in barrels and kegs, Refined Borax in cases and keg. Potash and Pearlash in barrels and kegs Potash and Peariash in barrels and ke Saleratus, eastern and western, do de Epsom Salts, in barrels and kegs, Camphor do do, Brimstone and Sulphur do do,

Saltpetre, refined, do d ,
English, French and American Chemic
Whiting in barrels and kegs,

and Red do do, Spanish Brown do Yellow Ochre do Chrome Green in kegs and boxes Paris do do do,
White lead in kegs,
Turpentine in barrels and canisters. Linseed Oil, do Varnish erm and Lard Oil do

NEW BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE. ILLIAM T. TRUMAN, having retired treat thefirm of TRUMAN & SMITH, has taken the store No. 20 Pearl street, for the purpose of pursuing a PUBLISHING and GENERAL BOOKSELLING

PUBLISHING and GENERAL BUSINESS.
His present publications consist of MASON'S SACRED HARP, vol. 1, by Lorel Mason and T. B. Mason. This work has met with great popularity. The recent improvements resert probably the most valuable collection of Sacred Mason and T. B. The recent improvements resert in any country. It has passed through treatments of the country. It has passed through treatments of the country. extant in any country. It has passed through the three editions; the twenty-fourth edition is not

MASON'S SACRED HARP, vol. 2. Am mason's Sacred Harp, vol. 2. A mand enlarged edition of this valuable work will sat be published, embodying the elements, and no pair will be spared to render it worthy of its distinguished compilers, and of the place it occupies in this sents of musical works.

MASON'S SACRED HARP in PATENT NOTES.

A new edition of this very popular work will soon be published containing many new tunes, and subtantial improvements.

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Juvenile Musical Work has met with an unexpected degree of popular favor. A new edition will be press in afew days.

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The propriety and importance of instructing the pupils in a knowledge of the principles of the Govern-

ent under which we live, must be conceded SMITH'S PRODUCTIVE CRAMMAR TO popular favor which has been extended to the work, is suchthat it has become a standard school book throughout the United States MISS BEECHER'S MORAL INSTRUCTOR This valuable School Book has passed through several editions, and is highly commended as a school

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ow for Cash. Country merchants are invited to call.
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AT THE BIBLE, SUNDAY SCHOOL, AND TRACT DEPOSITORY. Has for sale
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ole Dictionary, Bible Geography, Teacher Tang Biblical Antiquities, &c. Mars and all the requisites for conducing Sabbath School. SMALL BOOKS FOR PREMIUMS, a large assormed from 50 cents per 100 and upwards.

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monthly supplies of new works from the East BUCKS' PATENT COOKING STOVE The Stove known by the above title has become known, and is used by numbers of persit in this and the neighboring cities, all of whom clare themselves delighted with its operation. Construction of the oven is the greatest desideral construction of the oven is the greatest desinted gained by this Stove. It is so constructed as toging an oven the entire size of the lower surface of stove, with reverberatory flues, causing the sixtove, with reverberatory flues, causing the sixtove and bottom of the oven to become equally as uniformly heated, by which bread, without bed turned, will bake on all sides alike, as perfectly can be done in a brick oven. The subscribers have four sizes, splendid no grant of the subscribers have four sizes, splendid no

patterns, made expressly for their use, varying price from \$25 to \$50, which they will be happy the show to those who may call at their store.

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Very truly, yours, WM. N. Douglass, N. E. corner of 7th and Main st ELNATHAN PETTY. Boarding House, Lower Market st, East of Sept.

TRON AND BRASS WARE